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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1873. NO. 118.

## FIRST EDITION.

### THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

More Damaging Disclosures.

Senator Patterson Placed in a Bad Light by Documentary Testimony.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1873.

There is but one opinion in Washington to-night in regard to the case of Senator Patterson, and that is that he has utterly ruined himself in that he swore most solemnly both days that he was before the Poland Committee that he had never knowingly held Credit Mobilier stock, or knowingly received dividends therefrom, and to-day his original letters and receipts, of the authenticity of which there is no doubt, were produced before the committee, showing on their face a full written explanation that the stock held was Credit Mobilier and that the dividends received were derived from it. There is universal astonishment at the final result of this case, and a feeling akin to horror over it. No man in public life here has been more generally respected and none have had higher standing with the public, for honor and strict integrity. The feeling is intensified by the general knowledge that the books and papers Oakes Ames has been ordered to produce by next Tuesday, will probably involve another member, who has denied as stoutly as Patterson did. The case of Senator Logan is better than most who hold any stock. Several of those whose positions are regarded as excellent, retained ten per cent on the money invested for the time they owned stock. Senator Logan, however, returned stock, dividends and interest, and was not profited in the least.

#### The Testimony in Detail.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—At the sitting of Judge Poland's Committee to-day, the examination of Oakes Ames was continued.

By Judge Poland.—Upon the book of the Sergeant-at-Arms containing Mr. Patterson's receipt to Ames is one for $329. What was that check given for? Ames.—It was a dividend on Credit Mobilier stock.

Question.—Will you state the transaction you had with Patterson, for which check was given? Answer.—Logan agreed to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, I made up a statement showing the balance due him, and gave him a check for $329 due him. After that he paid me back the money, with interest. I prefer that Mr. Logan, not to summon Logan, not to take my statement alone.

Question.—At what time was the contract made between you and Logan? Answer.—I think it was in December, 1867.

Question.—He paid no money? Answer.—No, sir, only that $329 he returned to me with interest.

Question.—He paid you nothing at the time of making the contract? Answer.—No.

Question.—You credited him with his stock and dividend? Answer.—Yes.

Question.—And afterward the money dividend? Answer.—Yes.

Question.—And after deducting the amount due you for the balance of interest due him? Answer.—Yes, sir.

I remember that the same as I do all the rest.

Question.—Did Logan ever pay you anything more? Answer.—No, sir. He paid me back the $329, with interest; I think the interest amounted to two or three dollars; I can't remember the exact amounts exactly, but much prefer that you will call Logan.

Question.—Is that was the only transaction under the contract when the money was refunded by him? Answer.—I don't know what was in his mind at the time.

Question.—When he paid you back the $329, was it the understanding that the contract was closed? Answer.—Yes.

Question.—So Logan made nothing? Answer.—No, only he has had his name carried by a check for $329.

Question.—That is all there is in this transaction? Answer.—Yes.

When on interrogation by Mr. Merrick said he thought the first propositions came from Logan to him in a general way. Logan was a prominent people who thought it was going to be a profitable enterprise. Thought he promised in the latter part of October, 1867, to let persons have stock assigned to him by the company; was to carry out engagements previously made; he thought he had spoken to gentlemen in Congress some stock prior to December, 1867, as he had been trying for a year to get interested in the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier; had sacrificed some of his own stock in order to fulfil engagements he had previously made. When he found he could get more stock from the company to fulfil those engagements he did so. Could not remember if he had any conversation with Mr. Colfax in letting him have Credit Mobilier stock prior to December, 1867; did not think he had any conversation with Mr. Wilson. Mr. Patterson said he had spoken to Witness previously to the conversation he could not remember. Thought he had a conversation with Mr. Bingham and Mr. Scudder; did not remember as to Messrs. Garfield and Kelly.

Judge Poland.—I understand, Mr. Ames, you have some further papers which passed between yourself and Mr. Patterson? Mr. Ames.—I have.

Mr. Ames read the following:

"BOSTON, May 6th, 1871.

"Received of Oakes Ames two hundred shares Union Pacific Railroad stock, seven hundred and fifty-seven and twenty-four one-hundredth dollars in cash, amount of dividend on Credit Mobilier stock, it still due on the transaction thirty shares of stock in Credit Mobilier of America, two thousand dollars in income bonds of Union Pacific Railway.

(Signed) "W. PATTERSON."

Witness said this paper was in his hand writing, but Patterson signed it in his presence. The $1,500 named is a check given Patterson on the Fergusson-Kimball loan the first settlement.

Witness here handed in a letter written to him by Patterson. He received several others which he destroyed. This letter was written since the investigation commenced. He wanted to make a statement to be sworn to by witness. He said he would testify to the same thing. The letter was dated from Washington, January 4, 1873.—Hon. Oakes Ames.

"My Dear Sir: The facts in regard to the Credit Mobilier, so far as I had any connection with it, were as follows: You came to me one day, knowing that I was in want of means, and asked me to take stock, and said, 'Patterson, if you would like I can let you have thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier, which I think will be a profitable investment, and will be a good thing for you.' My reply in substance was that I was in want of money, which I could properly invest in, and out of which I could make some money, I would be glad to take stock, but that I had not money at that time and must defer it till I could get it. Your reply was that you presumed I would have it before it might be convenient. You regarded it a perfectly legitimate transaction, and thought you should never ask me, and anticipate you should ever ask for further legislation from Congress in respect to the road. You never did, except when it was forced upon you by the Secretary. After this conversation with you you must have had the impression that I should take stock some time, but for some reason or other, perhaps for want of funds, I never took any of the stock. If I never had any stock in the company I could not, as I did not, have its dividends. If I possessed the stock I never sold it, and never got rid of stock of the road, you can say I did at the time they attempted to put me out of the road, and some of stock was depressed, and I paid you the full market value for it. I paid you seven thousand dollars in money for three hundred of the bonds. The stock I put into the hands of Morton immediately, to sell as soon as it should go up reasonably in the market, and after a while it came up and was sold through. He said he had never held any stock in the Credit Mobilier for any one, but that he did want to have his name brought into the examination if it could be avoided. I am going to Ohio. I will see you on return. Does all this correspond with your statement before the committee. It must not be reported as it now stands.

"Very truly, &c.,

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By Mr. McCrary.—Did Logan give you any reason for refusing the money? Answer.—No, sir. I don't think he did.

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Judge Poland said he had asked Mr. Stevenson, who introduced the resolution in the house a few days ago to certain the facts as to Logan's connection, and had been informed that he should question Mr. Ames, as he knew something about the facts.

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Mr. Ames was then questioned as to the Dubuque and Sioux City Road, named in Stevenson's resolution, but he testified that he knew nothing of any member of Congress having received stock in the road as a gift. Witness was a stockholder. He believed that Alfred Smith and Hilton had purchased stock and for stock in the road; no member got stock without paying for it. There was nothing secret or improper about the management of the road: it had no connection with the Union Pacific.

John B. Alley was examined and corroborated the testimony of Ames in reference to the Dubuque and Sioux City Road.

At noon the committee adjourned until ten o'clock on Tuesday. Judge Poland announcing that he expected to close the investigation then.

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Edgar Thomas was examined as to the expenditure of large sums of money on account of Congressional legislation. He did not care to go into the particulars of expenditures, but approved the report of the committee on the subject. He knew some of the money was spent in getting legislation through Congress for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Understood a great deal of it was spent in the quarrels of the latter with the Pawnee and Eastern Division Railroads. Durant had disbursed $400,000 for which he produced the vouchers.

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G. G. Gage, of Topeka, was sworn, and examined by Morton.—Was at Topeka during the Senatorial canvass; has no personal knowledge of the use of money; did not hear Caldwell say anything about it; I did not hear Tom, or Geo. Smith, Tom. Anderson or Carney say anything of the sort; heard outsiders talk of it.

By Mr. Clarke.—Heard Clapp, member of the Legislature, say that Tom. Smith had offered him $1,500 to vote for Caldwell; that was the day before the first vote; said subsequently that the offer was $1,000 if Caldwell was elected, and $500 if he was not. Said he noticed money but hated to take it; voted for Crawford on the final ballot for Caldwell on joint ballot. Don't know whether he saw Smith; saw him in Smith's room; think the subject was not mentioned again at any time. Don't know that Clapp had any considerable amount of money immediately after the election.

Mr. Trumbull.—I want you to tell the Committee all you heard from any member of the Legislature, or any man who was electioneering for Caldwell. Witness said he had told all he had heard on that point; knew of no offer offered inducement of any kind by Clarke; think that Smith and Caldwell occupied the same room.

By Judge Crosier.—Was in Smith's room with friends; did not know Smith. Clapp asked me whether he should take money; I told him I would; if he said anything about it, it was to tell Clapp to do as he thought best in relation to it. Was invited to private room.

Frank Dreenev, of Wankena, Kansas, sworn and examined by Judge Crosier.—Was at Topeka during the canvass; knew Caldwell; was there prior to Topeka; Carney was off the track, and no supported Caldwell. Don't know that there was a member of the committee at the time of the first ballot for Caldwell. The other gentlemen held frequent meetings to consult; heard Carney say that he knew of no mention of the use of money at these meetings; thinks he heard statements by Caldwell's friends that much stir in parties wanted big money; don't think so; never heard Lem Smith, McDowell or Anderson say that such a thing was done; heard Smith mention every a little. Never told Smith that he had put $2,000 in his hands, as Treasurer of his county, to secure two members from that county; never said anything of the thing; never said Caldwell was a little slow in protecting the votes where from that county, and that he might have got them for $500, if he had been a little sooner; did not hear Smith say he secure the votes of the county; never said he had.

By Mr. Morton—Carney requested him to go to Topeka to work for Caldwell. He was there when witnesses arrived; said he was off the track, that he did not believe he could get a majority; that Caldwell was $15,000 for withdrawing; never heard of that arrangement. Knew Caldwell by reputation; went for him, after consultation with Carney and Lem Smith; there was no arrangement by which he was to come; did not believe Caldwell; that he had expenses; handed him a $5 bill and left it; would have expenses; said it would cost a great deal more; expected Caldwell would do something; he asked him, but had no such assurance. There was a great deal of talk about bribery, as there always is; heard two members of the Legislature, Sol. Miller and Mr. Morrey, say that they were offered money. Miller said that Carter offered to give him the Lawrence *Tribune*, mortgaged for $15,000 and worth $25,000, if he would vote for Caldwell. Clarke said that he never owned the *Tribune*. Morrey said to witness that Clark had offered him money. Never heard anything of offers of money by Caldwell or his friends.

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To Mr. Morton.—Carney never said anything about having received money to him; never at any time intimated it. Did not hear Caldwell say he had supposed Carney had told him that he had supported Caldwell.

By Mr. Clarke.—Was candidate for State Senate last fall; was never accused Moser did not support him.

Mr. Thomas was sworn and examined by Mr. Morton.—Took part in the canvass; J. M. Steall, member of the Legislature, authorized him to negotiate for the sale of his vote, went to Senators Smith and McDowell and asked them if they would buy votes; they said they did; told them that a member who opposed Caldwell would not be for him for $500; said he could get all the votes he wanted for $500, or something of that kind; then went away. Continued to see Steall occasionally during the examination he became satisfied that Steall had been employed to sell votes; Steall said he was their man; he complained he had not voted as agreed; understood distinctly that Steall had sold votes for him (Clarke's) opposition. Then was for the purpose of impeaching Clarke's statement that he did not try to make such an arrangement. The room was darkened, and the committee decided that the question could be asked only by those who were not Caldwell men. Think that Clarke told his friends not to decide for Caldwell until they had assured themselves that the scheme. Clarke said he thought if the canvass was to vote for Caldwell, he (Clarke) would lose by the snow except his feet, and in his attempts to move his head from time to time to prevent suffocation, he actually tore nearly all of the hair from his head.

A Mrs. Fox, with husband, child, and a cousin named Chase, of Lyon county, were on their way to Marshall, when they were overtaken by the storm. Mrs. Fox was frozen but little, and kept her husband aroused with vigorous prods with pins when he was in danger of succumbing to sleep. He was, when found, unable to move, but still alive, and his physician is confident that he will escape death.

#### Cause of the Prospect Disaster.

The Titusville *Herald*, of Saturday, says: We were yesterday shown a piece of the iron from the flange of the tender wheel of the locomotive Chautauqua, which caused the Prospect disaster. Unfortunately the appearance of the sample it evidently is that portion of the periphery of the wheel which first left the track. Examination of the fracture shows a striking double run, that is, when the wheel was cast there was not sufficient molten iron in the ladle to fill the mould, and before the remainder was poured the first pouring became chilled, causing a "cold shut" on the periphery of the wheel. This faulty casting should never have been permitted to leave the foundry.

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## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

A NEW CREDIT MOBILIER.

Oakes Ames in Another Job.

New Educational Measure

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE BILL.

The Bankrupt Law Repeal.

The Tice Meter Experiment.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1873.

#### A New Credit Mobilier.

Another Credit Mobilier, of smaller proportions but composed of several of the same persons, and organized and controlled on similar principles to the more important scheme now attracting public attention, has just been discovered operating on the Washington and Ohio Railroad, running along the other side of the Potomac from Alexandria nearly to Leesburg. Oakes Ames, Josiah Bardwell, John S. Kennedy, McComb and the late John L. King, of Springfield, Massachusetts, with four others, contracted July 2, 1869, to loan the company two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in ten equal monthly instalments at eight per cent. interest, receiving in return five hundred thousand dollars in stock in payment of the principal and one million dollars more in bonds. The bonds were duly delivered in full, but the promised stock was issued and four members of the syndicate elected directors of the road, making the majority. The Board has since absorbed all the affairs. The facts above stated are contained in the report of an investigating committee of the stockholders, made last week, which recommends the State to take control of the road and investigate all its transactions. The Judiciary Committee of the Virginia Senate are already looking into the matter, and Colonel Representative Lewis McKenzie, President of the road, has retained ex-Governor Wise as his counsel.

#### New Educational Measure.

Senator Sumner has introduced an important bill, which is now pending before his Committee on Education and Labor, designed to combine the best features of Mr. Hoar's bill, passed by the House last winter, applying the proceeds of public lands to support the common schools, and Mr. Morrill's, passed by the Senate this session, enlarging the grant of public lands in favor of agricultural colleges. All rights under existing statutes are reserved by the bill, which divides the proceeds of public lands into two equal funds, common school and scientific and industrial college funds, to be invested in five per cent. government bonds. One-fourth of the net proceeds of land sales for the previous year, with the whole income of each year, are to be distributed among the States and Territories which provide by law for the free education of children between six and seventeen, in proportion to their number shown by the census, fifty per cent. the first year and ten per cent. each succeeding year being allowed for the education of teachers; the common schools college fund to receive one-fourth of the proceeds, and all the income of the permanent fund, to be divided in equal shares each year to each State and Territory that shall come under the act of 1862, except that each college shall not receive more than one hundred thousand dollars annually, and if bequests of the Smithsonian Institution shall have five shares placed at their disposal, to be placed where they think they will do most good.

The Joint Committee on Education and Labor in both Houses have, after thoroughly canvassing the matter, finally decided to report the bill in each House separately hoping that from lack of time it will be impracticable to enact an entirely new measure. Senator Sumner will therefore call it up in the Senate to-morrow Mr. Hoar's bill of last session, with the amendment of the Committee added, Mr. Pierce will report to the House the Morrill bill similarly modified.

#### Relieved of Disabilities.

The House yesterday passed a bill relieving ex-Postmaster-General Reagan, of the Confederacy of disabilities.

#### Photograph Gift Establishments.

On Friday a bill was passed prohibiting a gift photograph establishment in the district, which evidently has reached all the dodges of the sort. Seven of these concerns are now in full blast, each clearing from five hundred to one thousand dollars daily.

#### The Franking Privilege.

Gen. Farnsworth intends to move in the House to-morrow to take the bill repealing the franking privilege from the Speaker's table and agree to the Senate amendments. All this can be done under a single motion for suspension of the rules, in the interest of the people, and disturbing several apparent knolls in the vicinity, to find that they contained the dead bodies of men. He found the bodies of Thomas Holden, Clark and Mike Sheridan. The first two quite dead, and the latter with life almost extinct. Upon searching under the cover he discovered two feet protruding from the snow, and upon tearing the crust he found Charles O'Neil, alive, but in a

TERRIBLE CONDITION.

The bodies were at once lugged to his sled and conveyed to Meagher's and thence to Wilmar, John O'Neil dying before he reached that place. The details of the sufferings of Charles O'Neil are horrifying and almost incredible. It seems that he had lain down immediately upon entering the cover, and had while in this position, been fastened by the terrific weight of the snow which drifted upon him, or rather upon the upper portion of his body. It was so heavy, he said, as to cause him unbearable torture. After the storm he was quite unable to rise, and that the snow was covering his head, he feared suffocation, and to keep that member free he constantly raised and lowered it, and in this manner, while he could not prevent the drift from forming over it, he formed an air chamber which prevented suffocation. In his endeavor to free his head of snow he unconsciously froze his hands almost entirely from the scalp. Here he lay, with his feet exposed to the air and frozen stiff and with the cruel frost slowly creeping up his limbs, and unable to move a muscle or muscle of his body from Tuesday night until Friday noon. Can a more horrible situation be imagined? The poor fellow's right arm is frozen to the elbow, the right leg to the knee and the left leg above the ankle. These members are thus far completely dead, and he has been trying to bribe every one near him when the first train succeeded in getting through.

Five of the horses were frozen to death, and the others were found five miles away all right they would be paid.

(From the Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 19.)

Gov. Austin has confirmed several of the frontier counties, from which it appears that the effects of the late storm are not as severe as was at first feared. In Nobles county but one death occurred, none among the National Colony. In Martin county no deaths are reported, and none from frozen limbs. In Cottonwood county, and but four in Benson. A number of first reports are contradicted, while others are not confirmed. O'Neil, one of the party of four so badly frozen at Willmar, has arrived at St. Paul, and has been sent to the Sisters Hospital, and his feet probably can be amputated. Charles O'Neil, with John and Stephen O'Neil, and Thomas Holden were out from Tuesday until Friday. The others were frozen to death. Mr. Charles was caught by the snow except his feet, and in his attempts to move his head from time to time to prevent suffocation, he actually tore nearly all of the hair from his head.

A Mrs. Fox, with husband, child, and a cousin named Chase, of Lyon county, were on their way to Marshall, when they were overtaken by the storm. Mrs. Fox was frozen but little, and kept her husband aroused with vigorous prods with pins when he was in danger of succumbing to sleep. He was, when found, unable to move, but still alive, and his physician is confident that he will escape death.

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THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

President Grant is very desirous that General B. T. Crosby, of Ohio, at present acting Secretary of the Interior, should accept the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which the President in person tendered him some time since. General Cowan is also strongly urged to accept the place by a number of prominent officials, who represent that the administrative affairs of the Indian Bureau require to be while in charge of the Interior Department, as well as his large experience in high station added to his acknowledged ability and integrity, would secure in that branch of the service an administration which would at once command the confidence and the approbation of the country, of executive authorities. It is now probable that Gen. Cowan will yield to the wishes of his friends, as he has thus far openly unable to come to any determination on the subject in consequence of the absence of Secretary Delano from the capital.

AWARDS TO BRITISH CLAIMANTS.

The total amount of awards to British claimants by the United States and British Commission thus far is $274,097.

SURPRISING RUMOR.

Several persons in Washington were surprised this afternoon by receiving dispatches from different cities saying reports were in existence that the President had met with a terrible accident. That a rumor so thoroughly unfounded should have had extensive circulation to the blame of much excitement in newspaper circles. The President was in the best of health this afternoon. Washington was more than usually devoid of excitement and the rumors which have reached other localities have little no circulation here.

SUMNER'S HEALTH.

Senator Sumner is still quite feeble. It is doubtful if he will appear in his seat in the Senate again this session. His attending physician still visits him twice daily, his last call being at ten P. M., when he injects morphine into the Senator's arm to enable him to sleep.

GOV. WARMOUTH BOUFFU.

Governor Warmouth stated this evening that he had been in consultation with many leading Senators and Representatives, and expresses his belief that the Senate Committee on Elections will report a measure giving Louisi

# The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1873.


HAVING sold my stock in the COMMERCIAL Company, and resigned as Editor, my connection with the paper ceases with the present issue.

Circumstances of a domestic and personal character, devolving on me paramount duties, and at the same time requiring a sacrifice, have seemed to me to demand that I should change my residence to a warmer climate.

I leave the paper at the moment of its greatest prosperity and influence—the result of nearly nine years of exacting labor, a relief from which, it would be useless for me to deny, I contemplate with a pleasure which measurably tempers the feelings of regret for the necessity which impels the separation. If during that time I have done anything honorable to journalism, or that deserves to be remembered and commended, I shall be content with such a judgment from the public, asking leniency for faults which cannot be forgotten.

C. D. BRIGHAM.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Saturday, the 25th instant, RUSSELL ERRETT was chosen Managing Editor of the COMMERCIAL, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. C. D. BRIGHAM.

In assuming control of this paper, I do not feel as if entering on a new field, nor as if it needed any special introduction to make me acquainted with its readers. It is but resuming an old and congenial occupation, and both readers and editor know each other thoroughly.

It is needed only to say that, with the change in editor, there will be no change whatever in the character of the COMMERCIAL. It will be the effort of all concerned in its management to maintain its present reputation, to sustain its position as an independent Republican journal, and to keep up its well-earned name as a reliable newspaper, in all its departments—commercial, political, local and general. There will be no change in the *personnel* of the establishment; and the assistants who have labored so industriously, hitherto, to make it readable and trustworthy, add to keep it up abreast with the times, will remain to perform the same duties and in the same way as heretofore.

The COMMERCIAL, it may as well be understood, will not be the organ or the tool of any man, or clique, or set of men. It will endeavor to act for the best interests of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, and for the success of Republican principles through the Republican party; but it will reserve to itself the right, in doing this, to preserve its independence intact, to discuss men and measures freely and as they deserve, and to keep itself free from all merely personal or factional interests or influences. It is, as it stands, free from all embarrassments or entanglements on this score, and, please heaven, it will remain so.

Trusting to retain the confidence so long reposed in my worthy predecessor, I shall make it my steady effort to deserve it, and to make the paper, hereafter as heretofore, worthy of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon it.

RUSSELL ERRETT.

THE readers of the COMMERCIAL will unite with us, most heartily, in regretting the withdrawal of Mr. BRIGHAM from its management. He has spent many anxious and laborious years in building it up, and it is to his energy, tact, industry and unquestioned editorial ability that the paper owes the success to which it has permanently attained. A journalist by inclination as well as experience, he brought to the discharge of his duties a skill that has been but seldom equalled and still more rarely excelled. He took a pride in his handiwork, and devoted his whole soul to the work of making his paper attractive and indispensable to its readers, and it is a pity that abilities so great should be diverted from their only proper channel. We part from him with a sincere reluctance, and we trust that in whatever direction he may turn his energies in the future, he may meet with that success his ability so richly merits, and which *he* is so sure, by his energy, to deserve.

HON. S. J. BAYARD, of New Jersey, who headed the Straight-out Democratic movement, last year, has joined the Republicans.

CALDWELL is not the only Western Senator, it seems, who believes in the potency of money in securing an election to the Senate. The new Democratic Senator from Missouri, BOGY by name, although just elected, is already convicted of having spent a young fortune in accomplishing his success. The Senate cannot help ousting CALDWELL; and when BOGY presents himself for admission, he will probably be told that he cannot come in.

THE day after the inauguration of Governor HARTRANFT, which took place last Tuesday, public announcement was made of the fact that he had conferred the appointment of Attorney General on HON. SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, a member of the Constitutional Convention, and one of the foremost lawyers and most distinguished citizens of the Commonwealth. But now, three days after publication of the appointment was made, comes the New York *Tribune* declaring that Gov. HARTRANFT had selected "MR. WAYNE MCVEIGH, a son-in-law of Gen. CAMERON," for the position in question, thereby illustrating allke its wonderful enterprise as a newspaper, and its remarkably high principled character as an "independent" political journal.

EXPERIENCED railroad men affirm the present to be the worst winter for railroads ever remembered, the frost having been so intense and the atmospherical changes so sudden. The superintendent of one of the great Western roads states that even steel rails have failed to endure the intensely severe weather. On one section of an Illinois road, laid with the finest steel, which it was supposed was strong enough to resist blows from a trip hammer, several breakages have been caused by frost. It is also asserted that the steel tires on locomotives have succumbed to the inclemency of the weather, and that in consequence several engines have had to be taken to the repair shops. These circumstances, it is claimed, are unprecedented in the annals of railroading.

THE New York *Express* is of opinion that Congress is being "used" by MCCOMB in the Credit Mobilier investigation, for the purpose of depressing the value of Union Pacific securities, amounting to some ten millions of dollars, in order that himself and those who are in the ring with him may purchase at low prices and ultimately sell at high ones; and it denounces the affair as "one of the most disgraceful, if not the most graceful episode in our history." But that paper does not state what it thinks of the course of a certain honorable member of Congress, who positively swore that his only transaction with that concern was the purchase of fifty shares for his son-in-law, whereas the number of shares which he really did procure was exactly three times the total of that affirmed. This, considering the peculiar circumstances of the case, would seem to be quite a singular omission; somewhat like the play of "Hamlet," with the Danish prince left out.

A LEADING London paper, in remarking on the encouraging character of the English Board of Trade returns for the year just closed, observes that "the entire exchange" embraced in the imports and exports of Great Britain "has been of a profitable kind to us." Not a doubt of it. That country pays for its necessaries of life and the articles of luxury most common to itself, the raw products of its mines, factories and textile industries, and also imports as the raw material a much smaller value than she sends away in return. She has consequently, every reason to feel satisfied, nor is it remarkable that, in view of such a state of things, she should manifest so much anxiety to convert the United States from its tariff policy to the doctrines of free trade, particularly when it is considered that at no previous time in the history of our iron and metal industries have the possibility of successful competition with herself in the exportation of "the products of our mines and factories" to other countries been as fully appreciated, either at home or abroad, as during the "protective" year lately ended.

THERE is said to be considerable speculation in political circles at Washington concerning the probable action of the House relative to Judge DURELL's resolution looking to the impeachment of Judge DURELL, of the United States District Court of Louisiana, for his interference in the political muddle of that State. That official claims that the authority for his action regarding the returning boards in Louisiana is conferred upon him by the twenty-third section of the Enforcement act. This section of that act has never before been judicially construed. The late decision of the Supreme Court of that State, affirming the legality of the KELLOGG returning board, and, as a consequence, of the Republican Legislature and government, virtually covers the same ground and decides the same points contained in the ruling of Judge DURELL, and will undoubtedly have considerable influence on Congress in its consideration of the case. It is not improbable that the inquiry may eventually result in amending the Enforcement act in some of its important features, a movement in some of its shapes which has been growing feeling in favor of such action being reported to exist among Republican members generally.

### RUSSIAN CUNNING FOILED.

Russia has already found that in the proposed subjugation or as the Russians prefer to phrase it, in the punishment of the Khan of Khiva, she has on hand an exceedingly serious undertaking. Some time ago, as the cable announced, the Khan, instead of waiting to be attacked, vigorously assumed the offensive by sending clouds of his larcenous retainers into Russian territory, to plunder and destroy, and a more recent dispatch has reported the crushing defeat of the first Russian troops sent against them. Even before news of this defeat could have reached the capital, a distinguished functionary retired from office, but familiar by experience with Central Asia, published in a St. Petersburg journal a communication in which he described the difficulties of the enterprise against the Khan, and declared that the extensive preparations made during the last two years for its accomplishment would certainly prove inadequate; a prediction which must seem to be confirmed by events sooner than was expected. In another quarter also Russian hopes have been unpleasantly disappointed. By the refusal of the Governor General of India to aid the Khan of Khiva, and by the declaration of the English press that Great Britain would not interfere with Russian progress in Central Asia so long as Afghanistan was let alone, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF appears to have been led to hope that England could be induced directly to countenance his expedition against the Khan. Hence, the late mission of Count SHOUVALOFF to London, one important object of which was to prevail upon the British government to send officers of its army with the Russian troops to see for themselves the entirely innocent and unambitious character of the Muscovite military operations. The scheme was one of the finest illustrations of Russian diplomacy presented to the world for many years. The Russians well know that much of the restlessness of the Asiatic princes recently conquered by them and especially the determined hostility of the Khan of Khiva are due in a considerable degree to the belief entertained by them that England, whatever she may say, regards the Russian advances in Central Asia with jealous anxiety and dread. And the Russians therefore knew well that the tacit or positive sanction of their conquests by England would at once destroy the hopes in which the disaffection and persistent resistance which they now have to encounter originate, and would tend more than anything else to facilitate the establishment of their empire in Central Asia. Of course the presence of British officers in the Russian columns of conquest and occupation would be at once understood in Bokhara, Khiva, Afghanistan, and indeed everywhere else, as the formal approval of the Russian proceedings by England, with the result of destroying all hope of deliverance from the Russian yoke. But this would not be the only or even the worst consequence. The world would also be universally understood by Orientals as the complete recognition of Russian superiority on the part of England, and the superstitious sentiment with which they now regard British power and greatness would vanish forever; or rather it would be transferred to Russia, and rapidly prepare the way for the extension of the Czar's sceptre over British India.

Though resolved not to interfere with the Russian conquests unless they extend to Afghanistan, the English Ministry have positively declined Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's crafty and courteous proposal, British officers will not accompany the Russian troops in their march upon Khiva. Thus the princes and people of Central Asia will still continue to hope for aid at length in throwing off the Muscovite yoke, and thus, in the contingency not improbable, of difficulties with Russia, whether growing out of Asiatic or European politics, England will be able by a word to rally to her side all those turbulent and warlike tribes north of the Indus and Himalahs whose subjugation she now refuses formally to sanction.

### VIENNA SHOW IN THE SENATE.

In appropriating only a hundred thousand dollars to defray the expenses of American participation in the Vienna Exposition, the House of Representatives betrayed a strange want either of intelligence or appreciation. Happily the Senate has done its part towards correcting the mistake of the other house, by passing an amendment which raises the sum to three hundred thousand dollars. A mere statement of the various sources of unavoidable expense, made by the mover of the amendment, Mr. SCOTT, seems to have satisfied a large majority of the Senators that the amount named in the resolution of the House was wholly insufficient. The dissenting minority were, as might have been anticipated, brilliantly represented in the debate by the eminent and virtuous Senator from Michigan, Mr. CHANDLER, and by the equally eminent and virtuous Senator from Delaware, Mr. SAULSBURY. Mr. CHANDLER was opposed not only to the amendment but to the original resolution. "We have," said the eloquent legislator, "we have before taken part in several of these expositions, and have seen how those foreigners take our inventions without paying for them. I am against the whole thing." In reply Mr. SCHURZ remarked that, if foreigners wished to steal our inventions, they could do so in the patent office at Washington, where any one may copy the models and their descriptions. If the objection holds good, it would also forbid our having an exposition of our own, such as it is proposed to have in 1876. And then, no American is compelled to send his invention to Vienna; it is a voluntary risk. In conclusion Mr. Schurz called attention to the ample measures taken by the Austrain government for the protection of foreign inventors. These arguments reconciled Mr. CHANDLER to the original appropriation, but he still stood out against its increase, whereupon Mr. CAMERON tried to make his Senatorial brother ashamed of his opposition, remarking that he should have thought it paltry to vote against a sufficient appropriation, if a Senator had not declared his intention thus to vote.

Senator MORTON and HAMLIN earnestly supported the amendment. According to a statement made in the debate, the United States have been peculiarly favored in having assigned to them one of the most advantageous positions in the edifice. As the country will be judged as to its industrial condition by the show which it shall there make, manifestly it ought either to do its best or to take no part in the exhibition. An argument of considerable force in favor of the former course is the consideration that if Americans wish the meditated exposition of their approaching centenary celebration to be a success, they must contribute what they can to the success of the Vienna show of the present year. This no doubt will be done.

ONE of the great commercial objects of the age is the shortening of the ocean passage between the Old World and the New. The port of White Haven, in Nova Scotia, is one hundred and fifty miles nearer to Liverpool than Halifax, and would be within a few miles as near to Boston or New York as Halifax is, were the intervening gap of only seventy miles between New Glasgow and White Haven spanned by railway; so that by making the latter the point of departure and arrival between Europe and America, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles by water, and sixty miles by land, or a period of some twenty hours in time, would be saved. A movement is said to be on foot looking to the construction of a railroad between these two points, in connection with the idea of making the latter port an *entrepot* for the steamships now running between Europe and Boston. It is claimed, in the first place, that the passage from Europe to White Haven can be made in five and a half days, and that by the construction of this proposed road the time between Boston and Queenstown could be shortened to about seven days, and to New York to seven and a half days. Such a route, it is argued, would secure all the foreign passenger traffic, and much of the freight business which is now brought entirely by ways to Boston or New York. Whether these expectations are likely to be realized remains to be seen; the project, however, possesses considerable interest for the public generally.

As a delver in the depths of the recondite and obscure, the New York *World* is without an equal. The latest secret which it has fished from its snug ensconcement relates to the reason why the English government has established the postal telegraph system. According to this oracular revealer, it was done neither in the interest of philanthropy, nor science, nor promptitude, nor economy, but simply in that of a dire political necessity; inasmuch as the telegraph is "a powerful instrument of sedition," which the plan in question enables the government to checkmate by watching the senders of cipher messages, and frustrating their political designs by the timely notice to public telegraph gives and which the private telegraph would not give. The long and the short of it, says the *World*, is that it "is espionage," and therefore it will have none of the abomination in our own free and happy country. The question might perhaps be asked in what way the English authorities decipher the contents of a cipher message to which they do not possess the key; but we let that pass, and content ourselves with the respectful inquiry whether, if it tried hard, that paper and the constituency for which it assumes to speak, could not possibly manage to get along without resorting to "sedition;" thereby making "espionage" unnecessary, or at least inocuous?

THE question of the distribution of the Geneva award appears to be exciting a great deal of interest among the various parties whom the matter concerns. The bill reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee, and which, in its general terms, will probably be the bill that will pass Congress, takes a somewhat limited ground in fixing the basis of settlement. It proposes to authorize the court which it creates, to receive and examine only claims directly arising from damages caused by the cruisers Alabama and Florida, and their tenders, and by the Shenandoah after her departure from Melbourne on February 18, 1865. If a claimant shall have received payment from an insurance company for his losses, his claim is not to be allowed, but if his insurance did not cover his actual losses, allowance may be made for the excess of loss over the insurance. It is said that the indirect or prospective amounts of the claims are in excess of the regular claims for losses actually incurred. Probable results of whaling voyages, &c., are large items in the claims. The provision regarding settlements with insurance companies is very unsatisfactory to the insurance people. Where insurance was paid the amount is to be deducted from the claim, and that will lessen the amount due by a considerable sum. The amount to be covered in to the Treasury would therefore be large, and the claimants insist that Congress should be more liberal.

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is reported that James Gordon Bennett contemplates the establishment of a great London daily on the American plan.

The cause of temperance is most certainly in the ascendant when the State of Kentucky passes a Sunday liquor law. Yet such was the action of the Legislature of that bourbon-producing Commonwealth last Friday.

Some 3,000 owners of real estate in Chicago have before them the pleasing prospect of suits in Chancery, arising from the action of the County Clerk, who gave tax deeds of their property to other persons without going through any of the usual technical formalities except that of demanding $1 for each deed.

One of the most remarkable signs of the times is to see one of the most gifted orators of Massachusetts come out in opposition to prohibition and in favor of beer-drinking as a preventive for intemperance.

Paris contains 1,450 hunchbacks, 1,224 individuals with only one arm, 1,145 with one leg, 110 cripples, 17 without noses and 3 without either arms or legs.

The Dominion Board of Trade has resolved to memorialize the government of Canada to appoint a commission for the purpose of endeavoring to secure a treaty with the United States which shall provide for reciprocal trade by means of a reduction or repeal of duties on products entering into the consumption of both countries.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that by maintaining a building with a roof so constructed that the snow and ice collecting on it from natural causes will naturally and probably fall into the adjoining highway, the owner of the building is liable, without other proof of negligence, to a person injured by such a fall upon him while travelingon the highway.

The Toronto *Globe* strongly favors an international gold coinage. It says: "If Germany won't go into the arrangement, why should not the other nations, especially the Western ones, do so? France, Austria, Italy, Spain, Britain, Canada, and the United States might arrange matters.

It appears from the British official reports that 787 emigrant ships, containing 190,776 passengers, left the Mersey during 1872. These figures show an increase of 43 ships and 29,891 passengers as compared with the previous year.

A compilation of interesting figures has just been prepared at the Treasury Department, showing that the business of the government during the last nine years has been greater, and the receipts larger, than during the whole existence of the government previously.

Emigration from England to Brazil seems to be rapidly growing in extent, although the reports received from European farmers and mechanics already on the ground are very conflicting.

California carries over an immense surplus of fruit, the crop of 1872, while the recent abundant rains, and all the weather signs indicate, almost with certainty, that the crop of 1873 will exceed that of 1872 by about twenty-five per cent.

That terrible visitation commonly known as the "spotted fever," but known to the medical profession as *cerebro spinal meningitis*, is fearfully prevalent in some portions of the Mississippi valley and other localities in the West.

We have statistics and hydrostatics, pneumatics and rheumatics, but none of these scientific represent the feelings of young ladies when they see a new bonnet or a new baby, or hear of another ball or a fresh party—this is ecstatics.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are building a narrow guage railroad from Cheyenne to a point west of Denver, so as to compete for the business now drawn to the broad guage connecting these two towns.

People in Texas are talking about a grand celebration three months hence, when they expect a railroad train made up in New York, to go through to their State without breaking the connection.

The citizens of St. John and of other towns on the Bay of Fundy desire the employment there of a public steam vessel to render assistance to vessels in distress, and otherwise promote their commercial interests. When annexation brings the bay under the dominion of the "stars and stripes" this matter will be promptly attended to.

Chicago has 2,513 drunkard manufactories, and only one Inebriate Home to accommodate the products of these shops.

A correspondent of the Smithsonian Institution, who has made the measurement himself, reports that Niagara Falls gives a power of 11,363,636 horses. By the last census there are 51,017 water-wheels in operation in this country, giving a power of 1,130,416 horses.

The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs, which should be remembered. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of two eggs taken will neutralize the poison, and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

The colored men of Maryland will hold a convention in Annapolis on Wednesday, February 19, to urge the passage of the supplementary Civil Rights bill and of a National Education bill, and also to secure, as far as possible, recognition of colored men in Federal and State appointments.

The startling statement is made, by a reporter who has been making the rounds of the Boston hotels to examine the means of escape provided in case of fire, that out of twenty hotels visited, seventeen were unprovided with the fire escapes demanded by law, and the three exceptions were hotels not well known outside the city.

It is proverbial that some people will quarrel with mere natural means of subsistence, which is proved by the fact that Illinois legislators are continually passing laws for the extermination of Canada thistles.

The demand for machinery of American make of all kinds is growing rapidly in favor in countries which have hitherto looked to England as the only proper source for such appliances.

San Diego, Cal., is luxuriating on green peas and ripe tomatoes, while Santa Barbara prides itself on its fine strawberries.

A circus clown recently astonished an audience assembled in a North Carolina circus tent, with a forcible sermon upon their duty in contributing to the support of the Gospel. The sermon was apparently well received, for on the following day he preached in public, and apart from the circus, upon the subject of Christian missions, and succeeded in collecting a considerable sum for the benefit of the heathen.

The latest triumph of native ingenuity has been developed in the production of lace fabrics. Laces fine as those of Nottingham are now being produced on our shores by native workers. Not long ago it was deemed an impossibility for American workingmen to make lace equal in quality to that imported from England.

A Tennessee philosopher has made the discovery that our solar system travels about the star Alcyone in an elliptical orbit, taking twenty-two billions of years for the trip. He claims that this huge circle has its spring, summer, autumn and winter, and that in its changing seasons the vegetable and animal life on the earth are liable to be extinguished, to be followed by a new order of things.

Colorado papers say the buffaloes are being exterminated, and that Congress ought to pass a law making it a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment for wantonly killing the buffalo. Something ought to be done to arrest this barbarous and wasteful cruelty.

## OUR STATE FINANCES.

### Report of the Auditor General.

#### Receipts and Expenditures During 1872.

Auditor General Allen has issued his report on the finances of the Commonwealth for the year ending November 30, 1872. The balance in the Treasury November 30, 1671, was $1,476,808 59; the receipts for the ensuing year were $7,148,637 45; the expenditures for the same period were $7,142,960 43, and the balance on November 30, 1872, was $1,482,455 61.

The report shows that the personal property in the State subject to the tax of three mills on the dollar amounts to $160,844,228; the amount subject to the tax of one per cent. on the dollar, to $4,475,896; the amount of tax assessed thereon for the year 1872, as fixed by the Revenue Commissioners at their last triennial meeting, $569,610 85, and the number of taxables 873,918.

The loans of the Commonwealth on the 1st of December, 1872 amounted to $27,208,486 07; the interest on which ranges between 4½ and 6 per cent. The loans due, as well as those becoming due, are thus stated:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount over due, including bank charter loans, interest certificates, outstanding and relief notes in circulation | $413,991 49 |
| Amount payable in the year 1873 | 2,573,700 00 |
| Amount payable in the year 1878 | 973,000 00 |
| Amount payable in the year 1879 | 400,000 00 |
| Amount payable in the year 1882 | 483,000 00 |
| Amount payable at any time after five years (1872) and within ten years (1877) | 3,351,300 00 |
| Amount payable at any time after ten years (1877) and within fifteen years (1882) | 7,950,450 00 |
| Amount payable at any time after fifteen years (1882) and within twenty-five years (1892) | 9,995,900 00 |
| Unadjusted-stock certificates outstanding | 127,341 58 |
| Agricultural College land script Fund | 500,000 00 |
| Total | $27,208,486 07 |

Below we give a summary of the receipts and expenditures for the year:

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lands | $45,724 73 |
| Auction commissions | 18,373 52 |
| Auction duties | 10,430 47 |
| Tax on bank stocks | 3,048 97 |
| Tax on bank dividends | 925,953 17 |
| Tax on corporation stocks | 1,308,926 97 |
| Tax on personal property | 561,316 12 |
| Tax on loans | 492,407 23 |
| Tax on net earnings or income | 348,048 80 |
| Tax on gross receipts | 457,581 19 |
| Tax on enrollment of laws | 29,080 00 |
| Tax on logs | 900 00 |
| Tax on tonnage | 592,575 94 |
| Tax on coal | 299,854 24 |
| Commutation of tonnage tax | 260,000 00 |
| Tax on writs, wills, deeds, etc | 119,380 32 |
| Tax on certain officers | 29,179 53 |
| Collateral inheritance tax | 264,819 29 |
| Tavern licenses | 346,176 70 |
| Retailers' licenses | 434,341 00 |
| Theater, circus, etc., licenses | 3,020 45 |
| Billiard room, bowling saloon and ten pin alley licenses | 7,064 59 |
| Eating house, beer house and restaurant license | 42,216 81 |
| Peddlers' licenses | 2,679 61 |
| Brokers' licenses | 5,335 75 |
| Patent medicine licenses | 1,112 00 |
| Distillery and brewery licenses | 5,821 45 |
| Milliner licenses | 641 16 |
| Foreign insurance companies | 351,396 08 |
| Premiums on charters | 101,884 11 |
| Pamphlet laws | 510 00 |
| Escheats | 6,858 59 |
| Dividends on bridge stocks | 240 00 |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bond No. 17, redeemed | 100,000 00 |
| Annuity for right of way | 10,000 00 |
| Refunded cash | 4,938 05 |
| Fees of the public offices | 5,801 00 |
| Sales of public property | 19,343 76 |
| Agricultural College land script | 410,290 50 |
| Cases of miscellaneous | 980 00 |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, interest on bonds | 87,500 00 |
| Accrued interest | 4,204 31 |
| Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1871 | $1,148,637 45 / 1,476,808 59 |
| Total | $8,625,446 04 |

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenses of the Government | $958,211 56 |
| Military expenses, ordinary | 7,201 00 |
| Military expenses, per act of April 16, 1862 | 706 24 |
| Military expenses, per act of April 22, 1863 | 12,127 06 |
| Military expenses, per act of March 3, 1873 | 263 24 |
| Military expenses, per act of March 28, 1873 | 100 30 |
| Military expenses, per act of April 4, 1873 | 1,261 06 |
| Military expenses, per act of April 9, 1872 | 120 22 |
| Pensions and gratuities | 54,331 11 |
| Charitable institutions | 441,527 10 |
| Soldiers' orphan schools | 471,796 41 |
| Common schools | 667,191 50 |
| Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society | 2,000 00 |
| Appropriate to the Constitution | 10,900 96 |
| Commissioners of the Sinking Fund— Loans, etc., redeemed, $2,476,286 00; other payments, $34,884 37 | 2,511,172 37 |
| Interest on loans | 1,796,302 83 |
| Damages and old claims | 13,670 23 |
| Harbor Master, Philadelphia | 1,874 99 |
| Port Warden, Philadelphia | 3,500 00 |
| Inspector of Coal Mines | 34,775 00 |
| State Library | 6,250 00 |
| Public buildings and grounds | 22,536 64 |
| Houses of Refuge | 11,900 00 |
| Penitentiaries | 50,834 20 |
| Escheats | 7,459 34 |
| Counsel fees and commissions | 8,881 22 |
| Special counsel in courts | 3,619 10 |
| Commissioners to adjust claims for damages in Borough of Erie | 7,945 19 |
| Mercantile appraisers | 1,784 79 |
| Luzerne county riots | 538 34 |
| Board of Public Charities | 5,943 18 |
| Revenue Commissioners | 1,800 00 |
| Centennial Commission | 6,757 25 |
| County statements | 1,960 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 45,074 64 |
| Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1872 | $1,143,999 43 / 1,482,455 61 |
| Total | $8,625,446 04 |

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

The following is a summary by months of the receipts and expenditures for the year:

| | Receipts. | Expenditures. |
|---|---|---|
| December, 1871 | $1,148,637 45 | $1,476,808 59 |
| January, 1872 | 727,457 74 | 978,675 09 |
| February, 1872 | 623,966 62 | 1,028,975 19 |
| March, 1872 | 630,357 89 | 453,645 91 |
| April, 1872 | 461,991 48 | 694,927 10 |
| May, 1872 | 390,011 26 | 426,937 71 |
| June, 1872 | 491,992 07 | 468,953 95 |
| July, 1872 | 705,959 94 | 1,001,032 12 |
| August, 1872 | 950,942 22 | 661,902 22 |
| September, 1872 | 749,597 08 | 1,009,945 61 |
| October, 1872 | 866,396 98 | 482,871 45 |
| November, 1872 | 867,171 98 | 623,188 38 |
| | $7,148,637 45 | $7,142,960 43 |
| Balance | 1,467,808 59 | 1,482,455 61 |
| Total | $8,625,446 04 | $8,625,446 04 |

The following presents a comparison for some years past of the receipts and expenditures, with the balance in the treasury at the end of each fiscal year:

| Year. | Receipts. | Expenditures. | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | $7,148,637 | $7,142,960 | $1,482,456 |
| 1871 | 7,197,946 | 7,094,080 | 1,476,807 |
| 1868 | 6,356,660 | 6,434,583 | 1,502,945 |
| 1869 | 5,247,711 | 4,852,774 | 1,400,582 |
| 1868 | 5,816,060 | 4,454,697 | 1,012,925 |

### PERSONAL.

Hon. George A. Boker, United States Minister to Constantinople, has been made an honorary member of the Greek Syllagos, a literary society of Constantinople. The honor is not usually bestowed upon foreigners, unless of the highest literary distinction.

Professor Tyndall delivered his last lecture in America in New Haven on Friday night, and on its conclusion was entertained by a party of gentlemen, including Governor Jewell, President Porter, of Yale, and ex-President Woolsey.

Madison, Conn., has a very industrious old lady—Mrs. Sophrona Graves—who is eighty-three years old, and for the past fifty years has lived alone and supported herself by spinning, weaving, &c., and she has woven over 10,000 yards of carpeting during the last twenty years. She walks a mile and a half to church on pleasant Sundays. The women of the neighborhood who are over eighty years old gave her a surprise party the other day, sixteen being present. The supper was spread upon a table over two hundred years old.

A letter published by the Berlin Geographical Society announces that three African explorers, by the west coast, have arrived at Cameroon. Dr. Buchholz has proceeded to Bubia; Dr. Reichenau and Dr. Lichder hope to find an opportunity to penetrate the interior.

The monument to Thaddeus Stevens, at Lancaster, Pa., is completed. It is in Shreiner's cemetery. The material is Conewago granite. The base weighs six tons. The plinth is eight feet six inches by four feet nine inches. On the sides are panels of Italian marble. The inscriptions are as follows: "Thaddeus Stevens. Born at Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, April 4, 1792; died at Washington, D. C., August 11, 1868." "I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude; but, finding other cemeteries limited as to race by charter rules, I have chosen this that I might illustrate in my death the principles which I advocated through a long life—equality of man before his Creator."

If, as claimed, Jose Martino Coitinho, of Cabo Frio, Brazil, was born at Saguerema, in 1694, he is in his one hundred and sixty-ninth year, and has survived seventeen years longer than "Old Parr." Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, made a post-mortem examination of the body of Parr, and his account of his case has been accepted until quite recently as conclusive evidence of the astonishing longevity of his subject. Certain influential Englishmen have, however, argued lately that there is no proof of any person's existing any longer than a few years more than a century. Is not Coitinho's case sufficiently remarkable for an investigation by competent men of science? Expeditions go all over the world to witness an eclipse; why should they not evince equal zeal in the proper study of mankind—man?

Mrs. Cassider Yeates has just died in Cincinnati, aged one hundred years and three months. She was born in October, 1772, and was present at the inauguration of President Washington. She has also witnessed all the subsequent inaugurations except those of the last three Presidents.

Hon. John Ray, recently elected by the Kellogg Legislature as United States Senator from Louisiana for the unexpired term of Mr. Kellogg, has for thirty-five years been a leading member of the New Orleans bar. For the past four years he has been a member of the State Senate, in which body he has won the reputation of being a prudent and able legislator. His private character is irreproachable.

All the principal business firms in Northern Arizona have signed a petition addressed to the Secretary of War, representing the unfitness of Tucson as the general and only depository of government funds on account of its remoteness, and the fact that it can only be reached by roads through a hostile Indian country.

### STATE NEWS.

George Hubbard, aged thirty-six, and but recently married, committed suicide by hanging himself at Gibsonburg, Luzerne county, on Tuesday. No cause is known for the act.

The members of New Garden Monthly Meeting of Friends are about to present to the Constitutional Convention their testimony against bearing arms, and to have their conscientious rights protected; also to apply to any one without regards his conscientious rights.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard*, recently burned out, will appear this week in a new dress.

The school teachers of Tyrone city and Tyrone, Snyder, Antis and Logan townships have organized a district institute.

The Altoona *Radical* predicts that Blair county will vote against licensing the sale of liquors.

On Saturday week, a fourteen year old son of Henry S Wilson, of Monroe township, Mifflin county, was kicked by a colt, sustaining injuries from which he died on Monday following.

On Friday week, Jacob Bear, aged eighteen years, of McCoytown, Juniata county, and two horses which he was driving, were drowned, in attempting to cross Tuscarora creek. He had been to Patterson with a load of railroad ties, and on his way home met his parents going to church, which was the last seen of him alive. On their return in the evening, his absence caused alarm and a search being made, the horses were soon found, but the body of the young man was not recovered until the next day.

Hon. A. J. Cline, at one time a resident of Hollidaysburg, and later of Fulton county, died at Ravenna, Ohio, on the 5th inst., aged seventy-seven years. He was at one time employed in the Surveyor-General's office in this State, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1837-'38, from Bedford county. At one time he was a lawyer in good practice; but for the last ten years had abandoned the profession. He was a man of considerable ability, and contributed much to the stock of Swedenborgian publications in this country, of which religious denomination he was a prominent member.

At a meeting in Bedford last Saturday evening, to promote the railroad and manufacturing interests of the place, steps were taken for formation of the Bedford county Board of Trade.

Dr. J. Ross Anderson, of Bedford, died suddenly on Sunday week, of erysipelas.

On Wednesday last, says the Bedford *Inquirer*, as the Six Mile Run freight train switched off the main track at Riddlesburg, the engine from some cause or other jumped from the track, and the engineer and fireman becoming alarmed, jumped off the engine without shutting off the steam. The conductor, Mr. Joseph Mogle, a faithful officer, seeing how the matter stood and knowing the fearful consequences which would follow, climbed over one car after another and upon the engine, and stopped the train within forty feet of the bridge which crosses Six Mile Run. Had he not acted promptly the whole train would have gone down the embankment, and been completely wrecked.

David Young, of Columbia, is on trial at Lancaster, for the murder of William Read on the 26th of August last.

The Tuten Brothers claim, and very justly it seems, that they have purchased not only the presses and other material of the Bellefonte *Republican*, but whatever of prestige and goodwill belonged to the concern. They announce their determination to publish a straight-forward Republican journal, and call upon the party to come forward and give them aid and countenance in their undertaking, promising to show their faith by their works.

A new Methodist church is to be erected in the Fifth ward, Johnston.

Henry Hines died in 1826, in the Texas army, formerly from Gettysburg, Pa. His mother afterward removed to Wheeling, West Virginia. He left property, which his friends can yet obtain. Write to I. G. Weaver, Hockley, Texas, or to Rev. J. R. Hutchison, Houston, Texas.

Mrs. William Peffer, of Carlisle, came very near death from asphyxia, one night last week, caused by the escape of gas from a stove-pipe passing through her bed-chamber.

The grocers of Williamsport have an organization which they call the Grocers' Board of Trade.

The large furnace of Hoover & Sons, in Norristown, has been blown out for repairs.

Milton Wickersham, Chester county, has had twelve cows this season, that made a 173½ pounds of butter, for which he received $803 075. Their twelve calves brought $91 74.

Hon. George Lear, of Doylestown, a member of the Constitutional Convention, has declined to accept the position of Additional Law Judge of the Bucks and Montgomery Judicial District, which was tendered him by Governor Geary.

Not to be outdone by Titusville, Franklin has organized an amateur minstrel troupe.

About one hundred and fifty deer have been killed this season in the neighborhood of Tionesta. This is a larger number than has been taken there for many years.

Mrs. Mary Umpstead, of Harmony, Butler county, died on the 17th inst., aged ninety-four years.

Gen. Hancock is on a visit to his old home, Norristown.

Benjamin Vandeave, of Mooreland township, Montgomery county, has a four-year-old Alderney cow, which from seven days' milking from her last summer was made 17 pounds of pure butter. The average product for six months was 13 pounds per week, or 10 pounds the year round. She has averaged 92 pounds of milk every twenty-four hours for six months together.

Mr. James MacFeat, aged sixty years, living in East Vincent, Chester county, is enjoying his first case of measles.

A terrible accident occurred at East Brady on Tuesday morning last. It seems that a lady was carrying a lighted lamp up stairs, when by some means the lamp exploded throwing the oil over her, setting her on fire, and also setting the house on fire. Everything in the building was consumed, and the lady was so seriously burned that she cannot recover.

The Clarion *Republican* asserts that if the moneyed men of that place would build houses for rent, the population would be doubled in five years. As it is, there is a great scarcity of houses.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says: The State of Southampton trots out her contribution to Bedford county's wonders. The gentleman who has the honor of filling the bill is known as Samuel Jay, Esq. He is seventy-three years of age, weight 200 pounds avoirdupois, is the father of 16 children, his wife having given birth to twins on Wednesday last, and is *thicker* than he is *long* by six inches. The circumference of his protuberance is six feet, and the perpendicular elevation of his crown is five feet six inches. Mr. Jay is a Democrat. No wonder the Democracy have been able to roll up from 180 to 200 majority with such prolific backing, and no wonder we rejoice that Sheriff Sashley came out of that Democratic strong-hold with a majority of 59 and a gain of 240. Call the next witness.

Mr John Bigger has purchased an interest in the Beaver *Conservative*.

The Beaver *Radical* says: Last Wednesday a company of Germans of Beaver Falls, acting as a committee of workingmen of said place, went up to Economy to have an interview with Mr. Lenz, one of the trustees of the Economite Society, and who, as reported, is strongly opposed to the introduction of Chinese labor into the cutlery. This committee did not find he old gentleman at home, but Mr. Henrici, the other trustee, was there, and to him the members presented their complaints, without receiving any satisfaction, however, further than to accept advice to go home and mind their business and every thing would soon be in a prosperous condition. Just how this prosperity is to happen and who are to prosper he did not explain, and the German workmen are compelled to await the return of their friend and well-wisher, Mr. Lenz, to obtain further light by which to dispel the gloom that now rests upon their prospects.

The territory from which the northwestern counties of Pennsylvania were formed was purchased from the Indians in 1784, Venango county was formed from Lycoming and Allegheny counties in March, 1800. The price of this land, fixed by the Commonwealth immediately after the purchase, was $20 per 100 acres.


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WE OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST

$10,000 Birmingham Market House Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

$10,000 South Pittsburgh School House Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE FROM TAXES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 25, 1873.

The New York bank statement received by wire to-day, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Legal tenders increased | $1,502,100 |
| Specie increased | 130,100 |
| Increase in reserve | $ 814,000 |
| Deposits increased | $4,982,600 |
| Circulation decreased | 12,000 |
| Increasein liabilities | $ 846,600 |
| Actual gain | 2,949,500 |
| Loans increased | 130,100 |

The showing is favorable, indicating an increase of funds and a much easier market.

—The local market for the week has witnessed various fluctuations from time to closeness, worked into a more healthful condition. The spasm and activity of January settlements having passed, money is becoming more plentiful, and the tone of the market more equable. A considerable amount of funds are coming in from the last shipments of coal or foreign paper to take the place of the four hundred dealers in the discount lines of the banks. The advantage of this class of bills is felt in the fact that that they are never renewed here. If drawers cannot pay them they must look to their home banks for assistance.

—Eastern exchange is again superabundant and sells freely between the banks at a discount of 75 cents to $1 per thousand.

—Probably the most important financial measure of the present session of Congress is the bill of Senator Sherman, which, with his speech, we published some days since. The bill is an evidence that enlightened statesmanship, intelligence and honesty exists among our representatives in Congress, and that they are not blind to the great wants of the country. No act of greater importance has for many years been presented in Congress, and Mr. Sherman made an admirable argument in favor of its adoption.

He argues that the public faith be pledged to resume specie payments at the earliest practicable moment; that experience has established that every nation using a depreciated currency loses on its exchanges with other nations; that gold is now or will shortly be the standard of measurement, and that the cost of everything is increased by the difference between gold and our depreciated currency; that railroads must especially feel it whose bonds must be paid in gold whether the gold is stipulated for or not; that the interest paid on this discount on our bonds would in many cases if applied as a sinking fund pay off the whole of the principal before it matures; that a depreciation of the currency always injuriously affects a community in which it circulates; that it is impossible to give to a depreciated currency the indispensable quality of flexibility in amount; *that it is the United States legal tender notes that stand in the way of specie payments.*

In answer to the objection that resumption will increase the burden of our debt, he says that that fact in no way affects it, and that it is conceded and reminds us that the aggregate of *credits* is as great as that of the *debits*, and that creditors will pray a corresponding advantage in the increased value of the debts due to them.

A most important point he makes is, that no reduction is not necessary to resumption, that it is a fallacy that the whole standard money easily compels a withdrawal of paper currency; that this "depends entirely upon the amount necessary to conduct the business of the country and the degree of public confidence in its redemption; that if any great amounts of government notes be presented for redemption they will be again paid out in the course of public disbursements and in the purchase of bonds.

The bill also contemplates two important reforms, which we have continuously advocated for the past year,—free banking and a regard for that section of the National Banking act requiring the banks to keep a 25 per cent reserve.

The period for resumption is placed sufficiently far in the future, for every man to "put his house in order" against its coming.

It is to be hoped that this bill may receive the serious and prompt attention of the Senate.

—Messrs. Im B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

| | Noon. |
|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds of 1881 | 115½ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1882 | 115¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1864 | 115¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 | 115¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865, new | 115¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1867 | 115¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1868 | 116¾ |
| 10-40s | 114 |
| New 5s | 114 |
| Gold | 114¾ |
| Currency 6s | 114¾ |

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 114¾ |
| United States 6s of 1881 | 115¼ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 115¼ |
| United States 5-20s of 1864 | 115¼ |
| United States 5-20s of 1865 | 115¼ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 115¼ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 115¼ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 116¼ |
| Currency Sixes | 114¾ |

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Chas. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

| | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 M. | 1 P.M. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| Chesapeake | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Western Union | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| Canada Southern | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| Pacific Mail | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Adams Express | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| Wells, Fargo Express | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| American Express | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| United States Express | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| New York Central | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| Erie | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Michigan Southern | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Illinois Central | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| Cleveland and Toledo | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Do preferred | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Fort Wayne | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Ft. Wayne and Chicago | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Rock Island | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| St. Paul | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| Do preferred | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| Northwestern | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| Do preferred | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Toledo and Wabash | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| Do preferred | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Wabash Pref. & Ft. Wayne | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Terre Haute | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Do preferred | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Atlantic and Pacific | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Western Union | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| Quicksilver | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Mariposa | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Do preferred | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Boston, Hartford and Erie | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| New Jersey Central | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Ohio 6s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| Ohio 5s | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Missouri 6s | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| Canton | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Mariposa Bonds | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Mariposa Preferred | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Tennessee 6s | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Virginia 6s | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Virginia 6s, new | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Missouri 6s | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| Canton Co | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Cumberland Preferred | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |

—*The Economist*, which is rarely let astray, has a severe article on "commercial morality in America," based on the report in the *Tribune* of an "interview with Gould, in which he said he had stipulated before disgorging that he would be "informally attested into the direction," that is, consulted on all important matters connected with the road; that he would "buy a third rail and connect itself with the Lake Shore Road, instead of the Atlantic and Great Western;" and that "he should be allowed to make the first market bid for 100,000 shares of stock." The last matter that in one but for a shade of suspicion attached to Mr. Gould, and have appeared in a financial paper like the *Economist* with regard to all the clique. We now beg to assure the friends of "commercial morality in America" that the story is a pure fetch; that no such conditions or any conditions at all were made with Gould; that if any arrangement took place, said Gould gave any such information, he said, as is not uncommon with men of his position, and that the transaction of such magnitude as that of the Erie purchase could be done in this world by "a story" to find the recovery of a large amount of property, by due process of law, from a wearied or frightened knave, converted into an argument against investing money in American securities.—*Nation.*

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penn'a Central | 98 | Phila. and Erie | 27¾ |
| Readings | 97¾ | Lehigh Navigation | 39¾ |
| United Co.'s of N.J. | 121 | Pittsburgh 6s | 78 |
| Oil Creek & A. V. R. R. | 34¼ | Lehigh Zinc | 91 |
| Lehigh Valley R. R. | 59¾ | Central Transport'n | 47¾ |

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 25, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather continues cold, which has a depressing effect upon trade generally. The railroads find it difficult, owing to snow and ice, to forward freights, and as the causes are beyond their control, no blame can be attached to them. Prices have undergone little or no change since our last, consequently we have few figures to alter, and give the following as the wholesale rates, unless special mention is made to the contrary.

APPLES.—No change in prices and market somewhat dull. Choice cooking held at $4 50@5 75 ₱ bbl. Receipts 126 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER.—There is a better demand and we note reported sales at 6c ₱ gallon.

ALES.—Sales X, $9 ₱ bbl; XX, $10; India Ale, $11; Porter $10 ₱ bbl.

ALMONDS.—Pearls 11@11½c; pots 10c; soda ash 4½@5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4¼@5c; arsenic 3½@4c.

BUTTER.—Receipts 96 packages. We are reported sales of choice roll at 25@28c ₱ lb; prime 18@21c; common 12@16c.

BEANS.—There is a fair demand for choice white navy at $1 50@2 75 as to quality; common $1 00.

BRIMSTONE.—Sales in a jobbing way at 3½@4c ₱ lb.

BAKERS' BAKING POWDER.—1 lb cans, ₱ dozen $6 00; ½ lb cans $3 50; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN.—Prices nominally 4½@5c, as to quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Receipts, number of tierces, 52. Dealers report a fair trade demand. The new crop is now fairly in the market, and is of excellent in quality. We quote as follows: Sugar cured hams, 1873, bbls, sugar cured shoulders 9c; pickled shoulders 6c; rib sides 8½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 10½@11c; dried beef 10c; mess pork $14 50; extra mess $15 50@16 00; prime mess $13 50@14 00; prime $11 50@12 00. Receipts bacon, 1,000 pieces, 2,566; tierces 65.

BRANDY.—Receipts 115 bottles. Market quiet but firm at the following quotations: New York, Goshen 75@9 75; Otto Goelen 15s, 14c; Dairy 13¾@14c; otto Tarpey, round lots, 14c; Tarpey, small lots, 15c.

CIDER.—The market is dull, with sales in a small way at $5 00@7 00 ₱ bbl as to quality.

CHANNERIES.—There is a good demand for sockets and Carey's at $1 45@1 60; cultivated and collinson cans be had at $1 30@1 35.

CARBON OIL.—Standard brands, by the car load are held at 19c, with some advance from stores.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—We are reported sales at $3 00 ₱ case.

CHEESE MEATS.—Hams 8c; clear sides 6½c; shoulders 5½c. Last Invoice from Dairy.

CEMENT.—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Rosendale hydraulic cement $2 25@2 50; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS.—Sales of dried apples, 7½@9½c; sliced apples, strictly choice, 8½@9c; fair, 8@8½c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Sales at 5@5½c ₱ lb.

EGGS.—Receipts 1,000 barrels, and prices are high er; good fresh selling up to 38@40c ₱ dozen; packed at 30c.

FEEDS.—The market for the past two weeks has been exceedingly dull, owing to the scarcity of cars and delays in their delivery. Millers in the South and West advanced prices and withdrew stock, and the trade here will, as a matter of course, advance in the same ratio, as we quote sales of Plants extra at $12 50 per bbl, and Trons St. Louis at $10. These are large brands. The regular $9 50; Minnesota Island Belle, $9 50; Rising Sun, $9 50; Rising Star, $9 50; Fancy Seed Oatmeal, white wheat, $10 50 ₱ bbl; Red Oatmeal, white wheat, $10 50 ₱ bbl; Red Oatmeal, southern seed, $9 50; Morning Star, $9 50; Granulated Oatmeal, $7 00@7 50; Granulated Meal, $7 00@7 50; Cracked Wheat, $7 00@7 50; Pearl Hominy, $7 00@7 50; Pearl Barley, $7 00@7 50; Farina, $7 00@7 50; Buckwheat Flour, $7 00@7 50; Graham Flour, $7 00@7 50; Rye Flour, $7 00@7 50; Corn Meal, $7 00@7 50; Corn Grits, $7 00@7 50; Cracked Corn, $7 00@7 50; Rye Meal, $7 00@7 50; Rye Grits, $7 00@7 50; Buckwheat Meal, $7 00@7 50; Buckwheat Grits, $7 00@7 50; Middlings, $7 00@7 50; Fine Middlings, $7 00@7 50; Chop Feed, $7 00@7 50; Screenings, $7 00@7 50; Bran, $7 00@7 50; Shorts, $7 00@7 50; Mixed Feed, $7 00@7 50; Chicken Feed, $7 00@7 50; Hay, $7 00@7 50; Straw, $7 00@7 50; Oil Meal, $7 00@7 50; Cotton Seed Meal, $7 00@7 50; Cotton Seed Hulls, $7 00@7 50; Cotton Seed Feed, $7 00@7 50; Cotton Seed Chop, $7 00@7 50; Cotton Seed Screenings, $7 00@7 50; Cotton Seed Bran, $7 00@7 50; Cotton Seed Shorts, $7 00@7 50; Cotton Seed Mixed Feed, $7 00@7 50; Cotton Seed Chicken Feed, $7 00@7 50; Cotton Seed Hay, $7 00@7 50; Cotton Seed Straw, $7 00@7 50; Cotton Seed

# THE VERY LATEST.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**The English Channel Disaster.**

LONDON, January 25.—It is reported that a steamship has been discovered sunk at the scene of the collision off Dungeness lighthouse on Wednesday night. The opinion is becoming general that the vessel which ran into the Northfleet also went down with all hands before the emigrant ship sunk. The owner of the Spanish steamship Murillo, who landed at Dover two hours before the collision occurred, believes it was his vessel which was in collision with the Northfleet, and that both were destroyed.

LONDON, January 26.—The Queen has subscribed $500 to the fund in aid of the survivors of the Northfleet disaster.

**Cause of Bismarck's Retirement.**

BERLIN, January 25.—Bismarck was in the Chamber of Deputies to-day and warmly received. He said his retirement from the Prussian Premiership was occasioned solely by ill health. There was no disagreement between any of his colleagues and himself.

**Slavery Abolition in Porto Rico.**

MADRID, January 25.—The Committee on the Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico will present their report to the Cortes Monday, recommending the issue of bonds to the amount of thirty millions petas for the indemnification of slave owners. Partial leak announced his intention of moving several amendments still further liberalizing the bill.

**England and Russia and the Central Asian Question.**

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, January 25.—There is much uneasiness in consequence of the *English* note to Russia regarding the *disputed* boundary question in Central Asia. In the settlement of the relations between the two powers a few years ago, on the Forsyth understanding, England only required Russia to abstain from the invasion of Afghanistan, but the boundary of that territory was left undefined. The present note declares that the northern boundary of Afghanistan commences at the Lake of Siri Kok, in the Primir Steppe, thence follows the Oxus to Kadjah Saleh, and from that point westward to the Persian frontier. The note further states that England has informed the Emir of Afghanistan that he may fight the Russians if they cross this line. The Russian reply declares the desire of Russia is to maintain good relations with England, but it refuses to accept the indicated boundary because it includes countries which never belonged to Afghanistan, but were always independent. Russia's object in talking Khiva is apparently to establish depots, and hold and occupy the whole valley of the Oxus. England declares this line to interfere with its Indian purpose, and to enable the former power the better to hold Hinder Kush as the line of defense when the day of fighting comes.

LONDON, January 26.—S. T. Mitchell, Assistant Secretary of the British Legation of St. Petersburg, has just left London for that city. He is bearer of important dispatches to Lord Loftus, British Ambassador.

BOMBAY, January 26.—The *Lahore* newspaper reports that Sirdar Abdul Rahmar, under Russian instigation, captured Fort Hissar, a dependency to Cabul, and sent the Governor of the place a prisoner to the Russians. His war is a good starting point for the Russians in any movement they may contemplate against Afghan Turkistan. The same authority states that Sirdar Mahomed Isa Khan has made a successful attack on Sherabat in Cabul. The Governor of the city was likewise captured and delivered to the Russians.

**The Cause of Napoleon's Death.**

LONDON, January 26.—The London papers say that from a *post mortem* examination in the case of Napoleon, that while death was the result of the shock from the operation twice undergone, added to the severe suffering which followed on each occasion, and also acting upon a constitutional state already desperate, it was not due to any insufficiency of the operation itself. The disease of the kidneys was pronounced to be of such a nature, and also so advanced, that it would in any case have shortly determined a fatal result. Death occurred about twenty minutes from the time the Emperor was seized with the fatal symptoms, he having been unconscious throughout, and, of course, also insensible to pain, and spared from the pangs of death.

**Union of Legitimists and Orleanists.**

PARIS, January 26.—The Legitimist journals report the words of the Count de Chambord, announcing that the union of the Orleans branch with the eldest line of the House of Bourbon is complete, and that seven princes of the Orleans family have recognized Count de Chambord as the rightful King of France.

**Dowager Empress of Brazil Dead.**

LISBON, January 26.—Dowager Empress Amelia of Brazil died in this city to-day, aged sixty-one. She was married to Emperor Peter I. of Brazil, in 1829.

**Constitution of the Prussian Cabinet.**

BERLIN, January 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, after a speech by Prince Bismarck, Gen. Von Roon made a statement as to the constitution of the Prussian Cabinet. He said the Ministry in Prussia, like that in England, was impossible. A Prussian ministry must be a Ministry of Prussian Imperial Chancellor, and must always be a Prussian.

**Miscellaneous Dispatches.**

STOCKHOLM, January 25.—The new King of Sweden, Oscar II., is to be crowned at St. May.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has concluded to soon leave Chiselhurst. She will not, however, leave England, but will take up her residence in some other portion of the country.

A dispatch from Genoa says that Rev. Dr. Pusey is better.

The funeral of Lord Lytton took place today. Among the distinguished persons present were Baron Selborn, Gladstone, Justice Cockburn, Eight Bishops, Children, Viscount Stansfeld, Vernon Harcourt, Hepworth Dixon and Miss M. E. Braddon. Dean Stanley read the funeral services.

**Marine News.**

LONDON, January 25.—Steamship Java arrived out at Portland; steamship Polynesian arrived from Liverpool. The steamship Hula has arrived.

LONDON, January 26.—The American schooner Alberti, after several weeks buffeting with adverse winds in the channel, was run into and disabled on Saturday by a large bark, eight miles south of Lizard Light. The people on the bank refused to give her name or render any assistance. The vessel lost her foremast, was crushed to death while trying to put his wife on board the bark. The Alberti succeeded in reaching port in a badly damaged condition.

**European Markets.**

LONDON, January 25, 2 P.M.—Consols for money 92¾@92¾. American securities—U. S. 6s of 1862, 92¾; of 1865, 92¾; new 5s, 91; Erie Railway 50¾. Tallow 44s 6d@44s 9d. Linseed 6l 43s.

FRANKFORT, January 25.—U. S. five-twenty bonds, 5-8ths of 92, 96⅝.

PARIS, January 25.—Rentes 54 francs 7 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 25.—Cotton steadier; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 10,000 bales; of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; 1,000 bales. Red winter wheat 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour 29s 6d@30s. Corn 27s 9d@28s. Refined petroleum 21¼d. Cumberland middles 37s; short rib middles 37s.

ANTWERP, January 25.—Refined petroleum 44¾ francs.

PARIS, January 25.—Rentes 54 francs 37 centimes.

## CASUALTIES.

**Train off the Track—Several Passengers injured.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MECHANICSBURG, OHIO, January 25, 1873.

A passenger train last night ran off the track, on account of a broken frog, a few miles east of this place. The baggage car was turned clear over and considerably damaged. One passenger coach was thrown from the track and overturned, passengers severely bruised about the head and shoulders. Some half dozen other passengers were cut and bruised, but no one killed. Traits are running as usual, the wreck having been cleared away.

**Unknown Man Drowned—Accidental Shooting.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, January 25, 1873.

Last night a man, who is supposed to be a stranger, fell down on the levee and walked off the ice into the river at the foot of Wilkinson street. Mr. Lloyd, who was passing, heard the call twice from a man "Save me," and procured a lantern. Search was made by him and others, but they were unable to find the body. The Coroner and others have been engaged in searching the river for the body. The man is supposed to have been intoxicated.

Isaac Shoemaker, baggage master on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, while cleaning a revolver, accidentally shot himself in the leg, causing a very severe but not dangerous wound.

**Infirmary Destroyed by Fire—Two Insane Women Perish in the Flames.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CROWN POINT, IND., January 25, 1873.

The Lake county Infirmary and out-buildings on the county farm, three miles east of this place, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The building in which the fire originated was occupied at the time by two women named Cobb and Shonier, both insane, and locked in cells. The keeper, who was at his residence when the fire was discovered, at once made for the building, and found on reaching it that he had forgotten his keys, and not having time to return for them, tried to release the women by breaking in the doors, but was forced back by the heat and smoke, and the poor women were left to be devoured by the flames. After the fire their remains were found, but could not be recognized.

**Boiler Explosion at Mansfield, Ohio—One Man Killed.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 25, 1873.

At 9:30 this forenoon, the patent head of a boiler, used in drying lumber in the yards of McVay, Allison & Co., blew out, instantly killing Adam Hahn and dangerously, if not fatally, injuring John Rimmond, two of the hands in the employ of the firm.

**Iron Works Company Directors Elected.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 25, 1873.

The Ætna Iron Works, of this place, with a capital of $1,000,000, elected the following Directors to-day: George Willard, W. C. Amos, Thomas McGomey, Cyrus Ellison, Geo. S. Gray, O. T. Dean and D. H. Clark. They will begin work in their new furnace and nails immediately. Lawrence county produced forty-eight thousand tons of pig iron last year.

The Governor of Utah Territory has taken issue with the Legislature in appointing the Territorial officers with his concurrence, and Saturday appointed the Territorial Attorney General and Marshal.

# XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, of the Judiciary Committee, the bill providing for the holding of a District Circuit Court of the United States at Wilkesbarre, Pa., after some discussion, passed—yeas 98, nays 50.

Several reports and private bills of no public interest were disposed of. At 4 P. M. adjourned.

# CRIMES.

**The Wharton-Van Ness Poisoning Trial.**

BALTIMORE, January 25.—The examination of Dr. J. J. Reese, of Philadelphia, as a medical chemical expert, consumed the entire session of the court in the Wharton trial today. His testimony was a repetition of that on the former trial, with the addition of some recent improvements in analysis. Dr. Reese gave it as his opinion, upon a hypothetical quest ion stated, that the attacks of Van Ness were attributable to natural causes. On his cross-examination the witness stated that the symptoms attending the illness of Van Ness were not inconsistent with poison by tartar emetic.

**Conviction of a Murderer.**

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—The case of Anton Holme, who has been on trial for several days past for murdering his wife on the night of the 25th of July last, closed this afternoon, and the jury, after twenty minutes' absence, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Insanity was the principal defense.

**Two Boys Stabbed by an Italian.**

NEW YORK, January 26.—This evening Richard Kelly, a colored boy seventeen years of age, in passing through Park street, was assaulted by an Italian named Chauncey Levi, without provocation, and stabbed in the right side. The Italian immediately ran away, and ten minutes afterward stabbed another boy in the back. Both the injured lads were sent to the Park Hospital. Levi was arrested.

**A Prominent Lawyer Commits Suicide.**

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26.—Several weeks since, Geo. W. Bailey, a prominent lawyer of Martinez, Contra Costa county, was missed from his home and his whereabouts could not be discovered by his family or friends. Last night his body was found amongst the rocks in a lonely place about five miles from this city, in a sitting posture, and the right hand grasped a Derringer pistol. The bullet hole in the side of his head indicated he committed suicide. Domestic financial troubles are reported to be the cause.

**Determined Action Against Gambling Houses.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 25.—The new Chief of Police, Col. A. W. Johnson, to-day stationed policemen at the doors of all the gambling houses to register the names of all persons frequenting the houses, and have them summoned as witnesses in case the indictments had been found against them. Col. Johnson is determined to follow up this course, and supply the judicial authorities with all the proofs desired to convict the proprietors of gaming houses in the city. There is considerable excitement among the fraternity in consequence of this action, and all are closed to-night.

**Catholic Church Damaged—Railroad Bridge Over the Sandusky.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TIFFIN VIA MANSFIELD, O., January 26, 1873.

The Catholic church of this city was damaged by fire last night to the extent of about fifteen hundred dollars.

The iron was laid on the new bridge of the M. C. and L. M. R. R. over the Sandusky river on Saturday last.

**Centennial Celebration Appropriations.**

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—At a conference of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission with members of the Legislature and City Councils, City Councils agreed to ask the State to appropriate $1,000,000 and the city $500,000 to aid in the centennial cause. Speeches were made indicating that the appropriations will be made by the city and State without request.

# NEWS SUMMARY

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

Resolutions were passed by the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Saturday, denunciatory of the present banking system as discriminating in favor of the East against the West. Copies were ordered to be printed to be sent to members of Congress.

It is reported that Commodore Selfridge has been relieved from duty as Commandant of Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, and ordered to report at Washington March 1, and that Commodore Mullaney has been appointed to succeed him.

Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, has excepted to the action of a police justice in discharging some of the sawdust swindlers who have been flooding the country with circulars offering to sell counterfeit money.

The cashier of the Exeter Bank, New Hampshire, is charged with having stolen $10,000, besides a large sum extracted by him from Savings Banks.

Thomas T. Martin's distillery, in Philadelphia, was burned Saturday night. Loss heavy.

The jury in the case of Police Sergeant Rodgers, in Philadelphia, charged with the murder of John Tweedle, on Saturday returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

In Washington City last Friday evening, John Hill shot and instantly killed Capt. Kerney, proprietor of the Central House. Hill escaped, but was arrested on his house and mistakenly supposed him to be a burglar.

In Boston last week there were one hundred and thirty cases of small-pox, and thirty-five deaths from the disease. The whole number of cases in the city is estimated at three hundred and twenty-five.

Several Cuban noblemen have asked and obtained permission of the Captain General to join in the manifestation of Spanish grandees against reforms in the Antilles.

The steamship Algeria, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday.

At a meeting of directors of the Utah Narrow Guage, at Salt Lake, Saturday, the sentiment was unanimous in favor of pushing the road to Helena, Montana, and work on the branch from Corinne to be commenced immediately.

Number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati during the past week 53,656; total since November 1st, 561,571.

The owners of the steamship Erie, lately reported burned at sea, have received a confirmatory dispatch from the Purser of the vessel.

The steamship Italy, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Accounts of the ravages of the late ice floes and floods in many tributaries of the Delaware river shows that a large amount of lumber have been carried away, dams destroyed and roads obstructed by immense deposits of ice left by the receding water. Dr. O. B. Maynon and wife, of Lansingville, and Mrs. Jennie Carrington, of Hawden, were drowned by being swept from a bridge over the little Delaware near Hawdenton. All had been attending a donation visit at Hawden and were returning to the Doctor's house in a sleigh at the time of the calamity. The bodies of the Doctor and Mrs. Carrington were recovered.

The Methodist church on Jersey street, Buffalo, New York, was burned on Saturday. Loss $10,000.

The funeral of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, at Boston, Saturday, was largely attended by leading citizens.

A Havana letter says the conviction has came over all that slavery in its present form will be abolished, and not a single step has been taken to secure any other system.

The Court House, with the public records and other property in Darien, Georgia, was destroyed by fire Saturday night.

The boiler in the drying house of McVay & Allison's lumber yard, Mansfield, Ohio, exploded Saturday, killing Adam Kalan, mortally injuring John Rysmond and severely wounding two others.

Sonlander & Decheis's brick building and store at the Division street market, Milwaukee, was burned at two o'clock yesterday morning, at $30,000; probably incendiary.

The competition in railroad fares between the three trunk lines from Cincinnati to New York have put fares from Cincinnati to New York and return at fifteen dollars.

A St. Louis dispatch from Jefferson City, yesterday, says the Senatorial Bribery Committee will report Wednesday, and will exonerate all the Senatorial aspirants with the exception of Gen. Dodge, and further that no member of the General Assembly received any money for votes.

In the Circuit Court of Will county, Illinois, at Joliet Saturday, a motion by the counsel of A. J. Perteet, the condemned wife murderer, for a new trial was overruled and Perteet was sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of February next.

The recent snow blockade on all the railroads leading out of Chicago has been raised and trains on all the roads are making their usual time.

It is stated now that one thousand one hundred suits are about to be entered against the Missouri, Pacific and Atlantic, and Pacific Railroads, by citizens and counties along said roads, for unjust discrimination in freight charges. The suits amount to over twelve millions of dollars.

J. C. Gunning's wagon factory at Hillsboro, Ill., was burned Saturday. Loss about $30,000; insurance $25,000. The *News Letter* office adjoining was pulled down to prevent the spread of the fire. Most of the material was saved, but the cylinder press was destroyed. Loss $1,800; insurance $1,000.

Laura D. Fair lectured in Sacramento Saturday night in a lager beer saloon, having been unable to obtain any public hall. Her subject was "Wolves in the Fold." Finding nobody paid to the cellar, she ordered the door thrown open for a free lecture, and the place was immediately filled. She then went on the platform and delivered her lecture.

A heavy snow storm began at New York last night at twelve o'clock.

## Cuban View of the Indian Question in the United States.

HAVANA, January 25.—The *Diario de Cuba*, in an editorial in its issue of Saturday says: "The defeat of United States troops by the Modoc Indians is certainly a fact that does not honor much the arms of the Great Republic. This war of extermination has been sustained more years between civilized Americans and Indians than our own war against those who wish to drive us from our homes and country. This Indian war wounds humanity in its noblest sentiments, and is a real scandal to this century of humanitarian sensitiveness. Being so close to the frontier of His Catholic Majesty, he ought, in his next speech to the Cortes, to indicate to Mr. Grant how much the Spanish people are affected by the proceedings of his government against the poor Indians, and should tell the whole world that this fight is against a race who are the possessers of the land wherefrom they are to be exterminated. The King might also indicate to Grant the means he ought to employ to civilize, instead of to exterminate the Indians, giving to Grant's government as a guide the policy pursued by Spain against the Indians when conquering them in America." The *Voz* also advises the principal European journals to send correspondents to find out the truth of what is passing in the Indian Territory, where has occurred a defeat so dishonorable to American arms.

## Constitutional Convention Contest—Soldier's Widow for Postmistress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, January 25, 1873.

The indications are that the fight in this county over members of the Constitutional Convention will be very bitterly contested on political grounds.

The Democratic friends here of the widow of Lieut. Louis Dent Adair, of the regular army, killed in an Indian skirmish last fall, are urging her appointment as Postmistress of Portsmouth.

## Political Affairs in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 25.—The Senate to-day passed the bill requiring all contests for State officers to be made before the General Assembly. The Governor has ordered a new registration in the counties of Scott, Johnson and Greene, so that the people may have an opportunity to vote on the Constitutional amendment on the 3d of March. A great many witnesses have been summoned to appear before the Legislative Committee on Elections at Washington in the Arkansas case. The Governor has given a certificate of election to W. J. Hynes, reform candidate, as Congressman at large.

## OHIO NEWS.

St. Clairsville has a grand time gossiping over the trial before the Speech of the mayor of the town, and his suspension from the eldership, for using violent and profane language.

A teamster in Cleveland was driving a wagon-load of lime, and as the rain set in he pulled around under a shed in order to see a little smoke gracefully curling up from the lime. He stopped his horses and rushed to the nearest house to get some water, asserting in broken sentences that his wagon was on fire. The first pail of water dashed upon the "devouring element" was like fuel to lime fire, and he stood on more water and saw an increase in smoke, and was about to throw the lime out of his wagon when a police officer, who had been enjoying the scene, enlightened the frightened man upon the chemical properties of lime.

The Elmore *Courier* says that a few days since a man named Beardsley, of Norwalk, while at Elmore in a state of intoxication, fell and broke one of his legs about two inches above the ankle, so that the bone protruded through the flesh and skin, and in that condition he hobbled about on the other leg the entire night until morning, when, by exertion, he succeeded in calling assistance. Medical aid was summoned, but the limb was found to be frozen, so that amputation was necessary.

Thomas McKinney, an employee of the Belmont Mills, was fatally stabbed on Monday, by one of a couple of men whom he was importuning for cigars.

A woman has been circulating forged paper very successfully in Elyria, several citizens having been victimized.

Communication between Sandusky city and the islands in the bay and lake is now had by means of an ice bridge and fast cutters.

The free and independent Banks of Ohio ceased business years ago, but they have all still outstanding more or less of their unredeemed circulation. Seventeen banks, and eight independent banks had on the 15th of November an aggregate of $64,967 outstanding.

The Marietta *Register* says that on the 14th, while Mr. Isaac Coulter, living near Cutler, was oiling his rifle it was discharged, and the ball striking a hired girl in the head killed her instantly. The name of the young lady was Deborah Fish, and her age nineteen.

The editor of the Noble county *Republican* has been treasuring up, during many years, as a precious relic, and old shell from one of the battle fields on the Rappahannock. On one of the recent cold days a roaring fire was kept up in the office stove, and the shell was put in the top of it to keep it cool. In its place, it of course became heated, and an explosion occurred, causing dire consternation among the employees, but fortunately no one was hurt. They will likely to use shells for such a purpose again.

A young out-of-town couple (husband and wife) went to hear Eli Perkins lecture at Akron the other evening. After the lecture they got separated. The lady found her way out of the hall to the horse was hitched; but the poor husband could find neither carriage nor wife. The lady unhitched the horse and drove through the streets, until in her agony she burst in on a private family in great distress, bestirred himself to find her husband, and succeeded, greatly to the wife's joy.

Now that Massillon is assured that a rolling mill will be located there, other manufactories are looking to that place.

Henry T. Barnes, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Barnesville, died Saturday morning, 18th inst., aged sixty-nine years.

Four citizens of Gallia county pay a combined tax of thirty-six cents. They are not bloated bondholders.

The Steubenville *Herald* who fell from a third story window a few weeks ago, and was pretty generally thought to be seriously injured, is now reported as improving.

Another prominent citizen of Ryan, Williams county, Mr. E. L. Knight, died very suddenly on Monday. He had been in good health, and had just returned from a visit to a drug store to procure medicine for a sick child. On entering the house he sat down on a chair and almost immediately expired.

Captain J. R. Stanhope, a descendant of the English Stanhopes, and an old resident of Ashtabula county, died recently in Williamsfield. He owned a farm of 500 acre, which he conducted upon the plan of the English gentry.

The Republicans of Wayne county are making elaborate preparations for the celebration at Wooster of Washington's birthday. They intend to throw the Democratic affair of the 8th of January in the shade. Gens. John A. Logan and W. H. Gibson have been invited to be present.

Ex-Gov. Dennison and Hon. Jennie Carrington, of Hawden, were drowned by being swept from a bridge over the little Delaware near Hawdenton. All had been attending a donation visit at Hawden and were returning to the Doctor's house in a sleigh at the time of the calamity. The bodies of the Doctor and Mrs. Carrington were recovered.

The Methodist church on Jersey street, Buffalo, New York, was burned on Saturday. Loss $10,000.

The funeral of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, at Boston, Saturday, was largely attended by leading citizens.

A Havana letter says the conviction has came over all that slavery in its present form will be abolished, and not a single step has been taken to secure any other system.

The Court House, with the public records and other property in Darien, Georgia, was destroyed by fire Saturday night.

The boiler in the drying house of McVay & Allison's lumber yard, Mansfield, Ohio, exploded Saturday, killing Adam Kalan, mortally injuring John Rysmond and severely wounding two others.

Sonlander & Decheis's brick building and store at the Division street market, Milwaukee, was burned at two o'clock yesterday morning, at $30,000; probably incendiary.

The competition in railroad fares between the three trunk lines from Cincinnati to New York have put fares from Cincinnati to New York and return at fifteen dollars.

A St. Louis dispatch from Jefferson City, yesterday, says the Senatorial Bribery Committee will report Wednesday, and will exonerate all the Senatorial aspirants with the exception of Gen. Dodge, and further that no member of the General Assembly received any money for votes.

In the Circuit Court of Will county, Illinois, at Joliet Saturday, a motion by the counsel of A. J. Perteet, the condemned wife murderer, for a new trial was overruled and Perteet was sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of February next.

The recent snow blockade on all the railroads leading out of Chicago has been raised and trains on all the roads are making their usual time.

It is stated now that one thousand one hundred suits are about to be entered against the Missouri, Pacific and Atlantic, and Pacific Railroads, by citizens and counties along said roads, for unjust discrimination in freight charges. The suits amount to over twelve millions of dollars.

J. C. Gunning's wagon factory at Hillsboro, Ill., was burned Saturday. Loss about $30,000; insurance $25,000. The *News Letter* office adjoining was pulled down to prevent the spread of the fire. Most of the material was saved, but the cylinder press was destroyed. Loss $1,800; insurance $1,000.

Laura D. Fair lectured in Sacramento Saturday night in a lager beer saloon, having been unable to obtain any public hall. Her subject was "Wolves in the Fold." Finding nobody paid to the cellar, she ordered the door thrown open for a free lecture, and the place was immediately filled. She then went on the platform and delivered her lecture.

A heavy snow storm began at New York last night at twelve o'clock.

## THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

**Facts and Figures as to Free Matter Sent Through the Mails.**

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe* says, in a late letter: Fred. Douglass's paper, the *New National Era*, is engaged in a rather sharp controversy with the *Chronicle* over the franking privilege—Douglass's paper opposing its abolition, the other advocating it. The *Era* sharply controverts the *Chronicle*' figures, and claims to show that the cost of franked matter is greatly exaggerated. The *Era* claims that the entire cost of transporting all franked matter is not over $250,000, instead of millions, as charged. It thus reaches this conclusion: The government manufactures into public documents one thousand tons of paper, *globes* and all, above one-half of which is sent free through the mails as pound volumes, the legal postage on which is only one cent an ounce. Brief calculation will show, if all were paid for, the seventh therefrom would have been only $160,000 annually. Add 12,000,000 franked speeches, or 125 tons of paper, the postage on which would be $20,000, the total would be $180,000. As to letters, the *New Era* makes the liberal allowance of 5,000 for each person entitled to the privilege. The number of these will not exceed 400, or 2,000,000 free letters. Charging the single rates the postage would be $60,000 annually. This, adds the *New Era*, is a total of $240,000. The *Chronicle* has placed the loss first item $21,000. Postal revenue for free political matter sent during the late campaign was equal to $3,500,000 worth of stamps. The *New Era* goes for that statement in somewhat promiscuous fashion. The Republican Committe printed, it suggests, about 12,000,000 documents, of eight pages each, or in all 6,250 reams of paper.

This paper weighed in the aggregate about 187,000 pounds. The postage of one-half cent per ounce on this matter would be just $11,000. Again, the *Era* declares that it costs nothing for transportation, as the work was done under contracts, and all the other political matter neither added or took away one dollar from the Department. The Democratic Committee's franked matter will not exceed one-fifth of this total. The advocates of the franking privilege proceeds by other calculations, to still further reduce the loss, which the *Chronicle* estimates at over three millions, to $6,770, and asserts that the whole cost to the government printed matter sent free by mail will not exceed $32,000. His statements do not, of course, cover the abuses of the frank by the sending of other than authorized matter, but in the loose statements continually made, it is just as well to get down to facts.

## The Kansas Senatorial Contest.

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—A dispatch from Topeka, Ks., says an understanding has been quietly effected between the four leading opposition candidates whereby they can at any moment concentrate upon one of them. Pomeroy's friends continue to claim they have eighty votes and that he will be elected sure. The opposition claim about the same number, and say nearly one hundred and fifty must be the only one hundred and three members in the Legislature. One or the other side must be deceived as to its strength.

## CITY MATTERS.

*Burnell's Museum.*

Citizens and strangers will find much to interest them at the museum on Fifth avenue, under the management of Major Burnell. A great many novel and interesting curiosities collected by the Major, while the Chinese and Japanese articles exhibited in Professor Worth's collection are exceedingly rare. The living snakes, the great fat lady and a host of other attractions are on exhibition daily. No better place of entertainment can be found to take the children.

*Run Over on the Railroad.*

A stonemason named James McKenna, employed at the Cork Run tunnel on the Pan Handle railroad, was killed instantly about noon on Saturday, by being run over by an engine at the Cork Run tunnel. The deceased, who boarded in the vicinity of the tunnel, was at the time of the accident walking toward the city on the south track. The engine, which was backing, struck the deceased with a "shifter," was proceeding in the same direction, but was running reversed. The unfortunate man was knocked down and run over, and, being partially deaf he did not hear it and was struck before the engine could be stopped. The unfortunate man was found lifeless, crushed under the ash pan and machinery, the body having fallen in the middle of the track. The body was conveyed to a house near by, and an inquest held by the Coroner, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Mr. Kenna was about fifty years of age, unmarried, and had no relatives living in this vicinity. As the deceased was a Romanist he was buried at the expense of the county.

*Y. M. C. A. Monthly Meeting.*

On Saturday evening, the regular business meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at their rooms, and was largely attended by young men, many of whom have not hitherto been actively identified with the Association. About forty minutes were spent in devotional exercises, after which the business meeting was called to order by Mr. H. K. Porter.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, after which Mr. Jennings presented a synopsis of the proceedings of the Board of Directors. Reports of the standing committees were then presented.

Noonday Prayer Meeting Committee reported a large increase in attendance over previous month. Evening Lecture Committee reported on the new organization of their committee, from which they expected great things during the coming winter. Hotels reported that they had procured boxes and placed them in the different hotels of the city, in which a directory of the churches of the city was kept. Tract Committee reported that they had 1,000 tracts, which were being placed in the different depots in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Music Committee has the organ arranged for, to be given on Tuesday evening, February 4. The Lecture Committee reported good attendance at their lectures, which were delivered by Prof. Hay on Tuesday evening, January 28. Reports from various other committees. Tamphlet, Editorial Cottage meetings, etc., etc., were also presented, showing encouraging aspect of the work. About an hour was then spent in discussing the subject of "The Spiritual work of the Association." Which was participated in by many of the members and also by strangers, after which the meeting adjourned.

*BURGLARS ARRESTED.*

*Stolen Goods Recovered.*

A telegram was received by the Mayor yesterday from Buffalo stating that Chief Irwin and detective Cupples had left that city on the noon train, having in custody John W. Burdell and Robt. P. Stark, supposed to be two of the East End gang of burglars. The train was due in this city at 11:35 last night, but up to one o'clock this morning the travelers had not put in an appearance. The Buffalo *Courier* in referring to the case says: After the arrest of the defendants the detectives visited the hotel at which the prisoners had been stopping, and found secreted in their baggage. This was taken to headquarters, and among the things found were a number of burglars' tools, the best, the officers say, they have ever seen. The "kit" includes two "jimmies," four pairs of burglars' "nippers," a dark lantern, and several skeleton keys, one of them an ingenious contrivance in the shape of a corkscrew, and another an almost any lock. A revolver was also among the collection, and still more of the same kind of jewelry. Among this property are the following marked articles, some of which may probably be identified by the owners: Gold watch, No. 25,492; a gold coral in the centre, marked "A. M. Mc.;" a locket and watch guard, marked "Sarah Jane Bower;" a gold shirt studs marked "S.;" one large cross set with pearls, marked "R. M. Barton;" one charm onyx locket marked "J. M. Barton;" a gold enamel chronometer watch, No. 25,492; a lady's hunting-case gold watch, fancy face, engraved with the name of either Alice or Annie Frink engraved on the front case; a gold engraved watch, with the name on the old State Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of Pittsburgh; one heavy gold pen holder and pencil, one gold and lava bracelet; one pair gold earrings, cameos with onyx pendants; one heavy gold watch chain, and a lot of other jewelry, consisting of sleeve buttons, pins, &c., probably stolen from private houses or hotels in other places.

LATER.—A visit to the Union Depot at three o'clock this morning informs us that the train bearing Chief Irwin, Detective Cupples and their prisoners, will not arrive until 8:38 this afternoon.

## A MISPLACED SWITCH.

*The Confluence Accommodation Train on the Connellsville Road Thrown Down an Embankment —Six Persons Injured.*

An accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad at a point called White Rock, two miles east of Connellsville, by which a passenger train was thrown down an embankment, but, singular to relate no one was killed, and only a few injured. A gravel train had run upon the siding at this point to leave an open road-way for the Confluence accommodation train west, then almost due. The conductor of the gravel train, however, neglected to adjust the switch after the gravel train had passed on to the siding. The passenger train was running at no ordinary rate of speed, and the engineer noticing that the gravel train was on the siding, concluded that everything was right, but suddenly, he discovered the misplaced switch. The distance intervening was too little to check up, and in a moment the train plunged from the track down an embankment fifteen feet deep, bringing up at the edge of the Youghiogheny river, right side up. The locomotive was disabled, but very little damaged, while the baggage car and passenger coaches suffered but little injury. The baggage master had his nose bruised, and the conductor, Mr. George Whaley, one of the most efficient and careful officers of the road, was severely injured. Four of the passengers were injured, only one of them, however, to any extent, and he, with the rest, were able to go to his home without assistance. The passengers of the wrecked train reached the city nearly four hours late. The accident was one of the most fortunate that has ever occurred, and the passengers congratulate themselves on their miraculous escape. Mr. Whaley was removed to the residence of Isaac Phillips, in South Pittsburgh, where he is doing well.

*STEALING BILLIARD BALLS.*

*The Billiard Parlor Robbed — Thieves and Stolen Property Recovered.*

On Saturday morning the Billiard Parlor, No. 31 Fifth avenue was entered and robbed of nine sets of billiard balls, valued at two hundred and twenty-five dollars. Detectives Wilmot and Monaghan, of the Mayor's detective force, were detailed to work up the case, and soon after proved successful. They learned from the colored janitor of the place that at a late hour on the previous evening two men had called and asked him some questions, and after taking a survey of the premises, had gone away. From the description given, the officers arrested James Nelson and Thomas Mc. Boyd on suspicion of being the guilty parties. The colored man, Miller, was also taken into custody. The three were placed in the station house, but had not been there long until Boyd confessed that he had been concerned in the robbery. He was permitted to accompany an officer to his boarding house where he produced an express receipt for a box shipped to J. M. Arthur, Alliance, Ohio, by M. Mead. This box, the prisoner said, contained the billiard balls stolen. He was telegraphed for, and yesterday afternoon arrived in the city and on being opened was found to contain the stolen property. The prisoner will have a hearing in the case to-day.

Nicholson belongs to Pittsburgh, and has not been particularly identified with any line of business for some time. He is a young man, and had formerly held positions of trust and honor in several of our business houses. He was once a salesman at Semple's dry goods store in Allegheny city, but his stay there was short, owing to some little irregularities which the payment of some eight or nine hundred dollars saved from being exposed to the world. Boyd is a stranger here, and does not have much to say about the matter. The room was entered by means of a hall window which was pried open. The morning the detectives found in the case will have a hearing before the Mayor.

## THE OLD SOLDIERS.

*Meeting of Mexican Veterans.*

An adjourned meeting of the survivors of the Mexican war was held on Saturday evening, at the Grays' Armory, for the purpose of taking further action towards securing a pension, which ought to be granted by Congress without the asking.

Wm. H. Baker, Esq., presided, with Col. F. H. Cooley as Secretary. Col. Cooley stated what had been done at the last meeting, and during the course of his remarks said that the government had kept faith with the soldiers of the Mexican war. They had got their land warrants and pittance of money. Those who were able had gone into the late war, thus leaving the old Mexican veterans few and far between, and, in the opinion of the speaker, the latter were entitled to a pension from the government. They did not want land warrants, because they are all now too old to locate and cultivate the soil, and if they did get warrants the only thing they could do would be to dispose of them to interlopers and speculators. He also reported that the action of the meeting in this city had been telegraphed elsewhere, and now similar meetings were being held in all parts of the United States. He had received a letter from Col. John McCully, of Minnesota, who had been the first mate at Vera Cruz, and from him learned that Major P. A. Johns, of Uniontown, had called a meeting at that place, and that the movement promises to be general throughout Western Pennsylvania.

Major Maurice Wallace, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that during the week he had collected $11 46.

After considerable desultory debating a committee consisting of Frank H. Cooley, W. Parlett and Wm. H. Barker was appointed to draft a memorial setting forth the claims of the veterans, and at the proper time take it to Washington and have it acted before both Houses of Congress. In the meantime an effort will be made to have a resolution passed in the State Legislature during the present session and recommending favorable action on the part of the General Government. Committees were also appointed to commence with the Scott legion of Philadelphia, and if possible secure concert of action on the part of all organizations of Mexican soldiers. The meeting adjourned to meet next Saturday evening, when the memorial will be ready for the affixing of signatures.

*Death from Intemperance.*

About one o'clock yesterday morning officer McWilliams found a man named David Jones lying in a beastly state of intoxication on Penn, near Twenty-eighth street. With great difficulty he conveyed him to the Twenth ward station house and placed him in one of the cells. In less than an hour afterwarit he was discovered dead. The Coroner held an inquest over the remains yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined who testified that the deceased had been drinking freely for a long time. A verdict of death from intemperance was rendered. The deceased leaves a wife and five grown up step-children.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.**

The following sentences were passed on Saturday:

Henry Knalle, for felonious assault and battery upon Bernhard Wecker, three years and three months in the penitentiary.

Henry Kemp, who pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, three years and two months in the Penitentiary.

Samuel Dougherty, unlawfully shooting Richard Fewer, one year in the Workhouse.

Sarah Jane Bower, who pleaded guilty to having shot at her husband, F. H. Bower, was sent to the Workhouse for one year.

Robert Anderson and Martin Dorfschafer, entering a building with felonious intent; sent to the Workhouse for six months each.

Annie Mullen, larceny, twenty days to jail.